MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL.

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THE SENTINEL.

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INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
Publishers and Proprietors.

W. D. JERMAIN.....W. N. BRIGHTMAN

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 7, 1859.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad Trains, and Hour of Closing Mails.

MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO.

Depart.	Arrive.	Mails Close.
10:30 A. M.	12:00 P. M.	9:30 A. M.
3:15 P. M.	12:15 A. M.	2:00 P. M.
LA CROSSE & MILWAUKEE.		
7:25 A. M.	5:35 A. M.	5:00 P. M.
1:50 P. M.	2:55 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI.		
9:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	8:00 A. M.
4:05 P. M.	6:35 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
8:00 P. M.		
MILWAUKEE & HORICON.		
7:25 A. M.	9:35 A. M.	9:00 P. M.
1:50 P. M.	2:55 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
MILWAUKEE, WATERTOWN & BARABOO VALLEY.		
4:20 P. M.	11:25 A. M.	3:30 P. M.
DETROIT & MILWAUKEE.		
12:00 M.	2:30 A. M.	11.00 A. M.
2:00 P. M.	12:00 P. M.	7.00 P. M.

Departure of Steamers.

FOR COLLINGWOOD AND THE EAST.

The Collingwood Line of screw steamers leave—one every day, from Bouseman's dock, foot of East Water st., connecting at Collingwood with cars from the East.

FOR BUFFALO.

Screw steamers, with good accommodations for passengers, leave the different transportation docks every day for Buffalo.

FOR PORT WASHINGTON, &C.

The Steamer Gazelle leaves Johnson & Olmsted's Dock at 3 o'clock in the morning, for Port Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Two Rivers.

FOR CHICAGO, &C.

The steamer Traveller leaves Johnson & Olmsted's Dock every evening, at 9 o'clock, for Chicago and intermediate ports.

The News in Brief.

The Leavenworth municipal election passed off without any disturbance, on Monday. The Republicans have gained largely, electing, it is thought, a majority of the Council and city officers, though the Democratic candidate for Mayor is probably elected by a small majority.

In the new Texas Legislature, the Opposition, or Houston Democrats, have a majority of *twenty-two* on joint ballott.

CARL SCHURZ received a very cordial welcome last evening, from his political friends, the occasion being his return to the city after a brief absence. He made a speech from the balcony of the Hotel Wettstein, to quite a large assemblage. Mr. S., we understand, leaves immediately for Minnesota and Iowa, with the intention of lending his aid to the Republican cause in those States during the present campaign.

The steamer *Arago*, from Havre, arrived at New York last evening. Her advices were anticipated by the previous steamer. Among her passengers, was HENRY J. RAYMOND, editor of the *Times*, whose letters, descriptive of the battles in the late Italian war, were read with so much interest.

Senator DOUGLAS has commenced his stumping pilgrimage in Ohio. He is to be at Chicago during the National Fair.

The weather, yesterday, was bright and pleasant—barring the dust—and without the slightest indications of rain.

"WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN?"—The Washington County *Democrat* thus explains how Col. ROBINSON failed to obtain the Democratic nomination for Governor:

> We understand that Mr. Barstow stated [in the late Democratic State Convention that if Col. Robinson got the nomination for Governor, he (Barstow) and his friends would "sput him."
>
> We are perfectly satisfied with our candidate for Governor, Mr. HOBART, and confidently look for his election, but when *any* man, and especially such a man as Bill Barstow, states in Convention that he will "spot" a man, if nominated, out of mere personal spite and hatred, and the Convention drops that man by reason of said threat, then the name Democratic becomes a misnomer.

Considering that "Governor BARSTOW and his friends" regulated and controlled the last, as they did previous Democratic State Conventions, we think that our brother FARRAR is rather late in his protest.

BOLTING IN WASHINGTON COUNTY.—Mr. PAUL WEIL writes to the Washington County *Democrat* that "some of the sore-head politicians" of that county, have raised a cry against the nomination of LION SILVERMAN for Treasurer, and "are advocating bolting him openly." PAUL, however, thinks that LION will "get his party vote" there, "notwithstanding B. S. WEIL and others are opposing him." If LION does *not* "get his party vote" in Washington and Ozaukee Counties, what sort of chance does he stand elsewhere?

FROST EVERY MONTH.—We have letters before us from Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Connecticut and Pennsylvania, giving accounts of "frost in August," so that it will probably be a matter of history that in these States in 1859 there was frost every month in the year, since it is not at all likely that September will pass without some pretty sharp frosty nights.—*N. Y. Tribune, Sept. 3.*

Those of our Wisconsin Farmers who have lost heart, in consequence of the frosty character of the present season, will derive from the above paragraph the consolation of knowing that they are no worse off than their brethren in the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, &c.

The Sentinel says it is not going down hill, as it pays cash for everything. Paying cash is proof that it is, as if it was making money, it could get trusted, and might keep its circulating medium. There are lots of firms in town who must pay cash—or go without.—*News of yesterday.*

By this course of reasoning we infer that the prosperity of the *News* is founded on the fact that it goes in debt for everything. A conclusion not at all hard to arrive at.

WISCONSIN STATE FAIR.—Hon. Abram Lincoln, of this State, has accepted the invitation of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society, to deliver the Annual Address at the approaching State Fair at Milwaukee.—*Chicago Tribune of yesterday.*

The people of Wisconsin will extend a cordial greeting to the distinguished states. man of Illinois. His address will prove one of the greatest attractions to our approaching State Fair.

FIRES IN WAUKESHA COUNTY.—We learn from the Waukesha *Democrat* of yesterday, that the residence, out-houses, barns and crops of ROBERT EDWARDS, of the town of Pewaukee, were destroyed by fire on Thursday last. The loss of Mr. EDWARDS is upwards of $3,000, and the insurance only $1,200.

On the same day, the barn and contents of W. R. HESK, of Menomonee, were consumed by fire. Loss over $1,000; insurance $350. Mr. HESK himself was badly burnt in attempting to save his property. Both fires are supposed to have been accidental.

SUICIDES.—The New York *Times* of Friday contains another startling long list of suicides committed during the month of August. They number twenty-seven instances in which life was actually taken, and twenty more unsuccesful attempts. Domestic trouble was the cause, in a majority of the cases; straightened circumstances and disappointments in business led to what Coroner's juries call the "rash act" in others. Not one of them all was occasioned by any religious hallucination, but all were committed by persons too worn and weary, or weak, to face troubles tangible, physical and immediate—the infelicities of unpleasant homes, poverty, slander and disappointment in business. Fortunately none of these wretched victims were persons of so much note, or show themselves with such *eclat*, as to seduce silly people into following their example for fame's sake.

"UNDER WHICH, BEZONIAN?"—The Menasha *Conservator* has the following with reference to Mr. HOBART, the Democratic nominee for Governor: "He is, or has been, the secret agent of the Administration, under a pay of five dollars per day. He holds in his hands the destiny of all the Federal offices in the State. Through him, and by his influence alone, Postmasters, Land Officers, Indians Agents, and U. S. Marshals are removed, and others appointed."

THE BOSTON *Post* says that Piccolomini is not coming to this country this Winter. She goes to Russia. The tenor Fraschini and a new *prima donna* are, according to the same authority, to be here about Oct. 1.

The Oconomowoc Female Seminary.

Correspondence of the Sentinel.

OCONOMOWOC, Sept. 7th, '59.

MR. EDITOR:—Inasmuch as certain false reports have been circulated to the effect that Mrs. CORNELIA L. MASON, the former principal of the Oconomowoc Seminary for young ladies, was requested by Bishop KEMPER, as President of the Board of Trustees, to resign the charge of the same, will you, for the purpose of showing the utter falsity of these reports, publish the enclosed extract from Bishop KEMPER'S letter; which letter was received by Mrs. MASON from Bishop KEMPER in reply to a letter from her, announcing to him her resignation as Principal of the Oconomowoc Seminary. Yours &c.,

GEO. H. SIMONDS,
JAMES CLARK,
P. A. WOODRUFF.

FAIRBAULT, Minn., July 4th, '59.

DEAR MADAM:—* * * *

I deeply regret that any untoward circumstances should have occurred to induce you to resign a situation of so much toil and anxiety to yourself, and so truly beneficial to your pupils and the Church of GOD.

All I have ever said, both publicly and privately in reference to your noble effort, and the success it met with, I still feel with undiminished force; and I am truly grateful to you for the stand you have uniformly taken with respect to the Church and the inculcation of her sacred principles.

With great respect,

Very truly yours,

JACKSON KEMPER.

THE GREAT EASTERN STEAMSHIP.—This ship is announced to sail for New York the 15th of September. Preparations have been made for one thousand first class passengers, and no second class will be taken.—The price of passengers will be about one hundred dollars. The crew and officers will number about 500. There will be 180 seamen, 130 firemen, 130 stewards, 15 engineers, 20 officers, two surgeons and a chaplain.—Ten thousand tons of coal will be carried, and such are the mechanical appliances of the ship, that this immense quantity can be put on board in two days. The London *Illustrated News*, speaking of this mechanical wonder, says:

> Great ships as well as small ones are liable to accident: but those who know most of ships and of the perils of the seas have the greatest faith that this particular vessel will be less liable to accident than smaller ships, and that her speed will be such as to enable her to leave the British Channel, discharge her cargo at Calcutta, take in a return cargo, and be back again on our shores in the almost incredibly short period of seventy days. Will she pay as a trading speculation? Will this floating city, able to carry a population of 10,000, be as great a success commercially as she is mechanically? That, after all, is the ultimate consideration, vulgar although it may appear, by which all truly useful projects must be tested. In these respects there is every reason to believe that the commercial calculations of her projectors are as firmly based as the mechanical principles on which she was constructed; and that, even without a subsidy for carrying the mails, she will be enabled to earn money enough to pay her present shareholders a remunerative dividend.

A Young Man over the Falls.

From the Rochester Democrat, Sept. 1st.

We regret to announce a fatal accident, occurring through carelessness in walking about the banks of the river yesterday, while Mons. De Lave was going through his performance on the rope. The victim was a young man named William F. Jennison, employed as a clerk in the office and warehouse of Joshua Eaton, at Charlotte. He came up to the city in the morning, with some companions, to see De Lave walk, and after taking dinner at a hotel and visiting several places about town, got separated from the rest of his party, and the next that is known of his movements, he was seen near the saw mill on the west side of the river, but back of it, and out of sight of the rope, on some lumber which is piled up loosely at the foot of the precipice.

The ends of some of the boards stick out several feet beyond the bank, and Jennison stepped on one of them which was loose. It tipped so as to throw him off his balance, and in an instant he was precipitated over the bank and fell to the bottom, without touching anything in his descent—a distance of about 100 feet—striking on some rocks, within two or three feet of the water. There was nobody near him when he lost his balance, but the fall was witnessed by a large number of people who were looking out of the windows of the cotton factory and the mills in the vicinity, and also by the people on the flats and the island below the Falls. We have conversed with several of the spectators, and all concur in representing the sight as one to make the blood run cold. The poor fellow pitched off the boards headlong, but when about half way down turned partly over, and landed on his back and side. The noise resembled that which would have been made by a rock of the same weight, and was heard by some people on Falls Field.

Several men and boys were on the spot within two minutes after the accident, but scarcely a sign of life was apparent about the body. The corpse was taken up and carried at once to the office of Coroner Brown, on State street, where a Jury was summoned and an inquest held. The verdict was in accordance with the facts as rendered above.—Mr. Jeffrey, undertaker, took charge of the body.

The parents of deceased reside at Sackett's Harbor. His father is or has been master of a vessel or steamer on the lake. Two years ago he was in the employ of Mr. Eaton, but subsequently went away and engaged in some occupation elsewhere. About a week since he returned to Mr. Eaton, at the request of the latter. He is said to have been a smart, active young man, of good abilities and correct deportment. Mr. Eaton who was called to the city at once, telegraphed to Capt. Jennison, at Sackett's Harbor, immediately on his arrival, and the bereaved father will probably be in Rochester to-day.

SUSPECTED OF MURDERING MIKE WALSH.—From facts disclosed at the inquest upon the body of Mike Walsh, Coroner O'Keefe issued a warrant for the arrest of Patrick Mulholland, a blacksmith, well known to the police of New York as a desperate character, on suspicion of being implicated in the murder. Mulholland, two days after the inquest, bought a ticket for California, and was on his way to the steamer; but discovering that the police were in pursuit of him, turned back and went to Kansas. On Monday he returned to New York, and on Tuesday night was observed in the Bowery, with a number of companions, by officers Sutton and Lawney of the Seventeenth Ward, who took him into custody. The grounds of suspicion against him are his bad reputation, the fact that he was seen at the Home House, where Walsh was last seen alive, and that he left that place soon after Walsh went out. Justice Osborn has committed him to await the action of the Coroner.—*N. Y. Paper.*

FINDING A STOWAWAY.—In Southern ports it is customary, before a vessel sails, for an inspector to board the vessel and make strict search for runaway slaves. If none are found the vessel is allowed to clear. A short time since a vessel had loaded at St. Mary's, Georgia, for a Northern port, and when she was ready to sail, one of the gang of negroes that loaded her was missing. It was suspected that he was on board. He had secreted himself under the forecastle floor, and the strictest search among the cargo failed to show his hiding place. In this extremity the inspector, who was in the forecastle, remarked that the negro must be found if the vessel had to be burned. The poor darkey hearing the remark, and fearing that the threat might be executed, called out, "No, Marse John, don't burn de vessel, dare's no nigga here." This led to the discovery of the poor fellow, and he was dragged out.

WE read in the *Levant Herald* of August 10th: "His Excellency Sir Henry Bulwer met with an accident on Friday last, which might have been serious. His foot slipping on the steps which descend from the French Palace quay to the Bosphorus, he fell with considerable violence, and, for a moment, the worst consequences were apprehended.—But we are happy to state that no injury of any importance was inflicted by the fall, and that he is now in a fair way of being, in two or three days, perfectly recovered."

NO MATTER how urgently a bad man may invite you to his house, be very careful not to "put your foot in it."

THE CITY.

The Grain Trade.

Receipts of wheat yesterday, including flour, were forty thousand seven hundred and sixty-seven bushels, and shipments upwards of fifty-one thousand bushels. This begins to look like old times, but is only the beginning of what we may expect in the course of a week or two. The market continues buoyant, and prices keep well up in the face of constantly unfavorable reports from the East. The sales were quite numerous yesterday morning, at 73c for No. 1 Spring on track, and 77c for Extra Club, market closing steadily. At New York flour was reported scarce and firmer, while wheat was very dull and heavy.

HORSE RAILROADS.—The *Wisconsin* seems to be very much troubled about Horse Railroads, because the Board of Aldermen do not pass an ordinance authorizing its construction, without knowing whether they have the power to do so or not; and refers to Cincinnati, stating that they are laying a distance of one block a day. The Cincinnatians have been three or four years trying to build Horse Railroads; and some three years ago there was an act passed the Legislature of Ohio, allowing the construction of Horse Railways in Cincinnati, if approved of by the Common Council of that city. That city numbers more than four times the population of our city, and they have taken three or four years to consider on so important a subject, and Chicago has taken two years.

Would it not be well for our Common Council to first ascertain whether they have the power to grant the right of way to any one to lay down a railroad track through the streets without a special act of the Legislature. We have heard several of our most prominent lawyers express their opinion that the Common Council have not power to grant a railroad charter, and it has proved so in every place where they have attempted to get the right of way from the Council, before obtaining the passage of an act by the Legislature. We would advise the Council to look to this point, and take ample time to consider the matter, and not rush it through because parties interested wish them to do so. We are in favor of horse railroads if they are gotten up for the convenience of our citizens, but care should be used that the city should not suffer, and for that reason the Council should not act hastily in the matter.

FREIGHT BUSINESS OF THE DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.—Yesterday we mentioned the gratifying fact that the travel over the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway had doubled since the new steamships were put on the route. We are equally pleased in being able to say that the freight business has increased in a still larger ratio. Every day, we notice considerable quantities of goods being received by the merchants along East Water street, marked "via G. W. and D. & M. Railway," and some of our largest houses have signified their intention to have all their freight hereafter shipped by the same route, and are already carrying it into effect. At the different Railroad depots, too, we constantly find the Detroit and Milwaukee "wagons" discharging goods, the Milwaukee and Minnesota R. R. apparently getting the largest share of this business. On her trip from Grand Haven yesterday morning, the *Milwaukee* brought over 70 tons of merchandize mostly for Prairie du Chien, McGregor and other Mississippi towns, which, until quite recently, have received most of their Eastern freight by the way of Chicago.

DONATIONS TO THE YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—A member of the Young Men's Association has presented the Association with the following valuable works:

Cæsen's Lusiad.

Xenophon's Anabasis, translated by Watson.

Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, translated by Rose.

Cæsar's Commentaries, translated by McDevitt.

Sturm's Reflections.

Hervey's Meditations.

Zimmerman on Solitude.

Fables of La Fontaine, by Wright.

Blair's Grave.

These are all classical works. They are handsomely bound, and one or two of them are rare old English editions. They will fill a gap which many members of the Association have long lamented, and speak well for the taste of the donor.

MILWAUKEE LODGE, No. 136.—A new Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars, was instituted at Good Templars Hall Monday evening, by J. MASON HAIGHT, Grand Worthy Secretary, with the name of "Milwaukee Lodge, No. 136," and the following list of elective officers was duly elected. E. W. FOWLER acting as Grand Worthy Marshal:

A. GRANT, W. C. T.;
HARVEY W. DRAKE, W. V. T.
F. W. HART, W. Secretary;
ALFRED WELLER, W. Treasurer;
A. M. RICE, W. Financial Secretary;
EUGENE LOW, W. Marshal;
THOS. R. PARKER, W. Inside Guard;
ISAAC KINGSLEY, W. Outside Guard.
ALBERT GRANT, W. C. T. of Milwaukee Lodge No. 136, was elected a Representative to the Grand Lodge, which commences its session in Waukesha to-day.

BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of School Commissioners will be held at their room this evening, at 7 o'clock.

The members of the Executive Committee and of the Committee on the Pic-Nic are requested to meet at the Secretary's office this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

COLLISION.—A slight accident happened on the M. & W. R. R. yesterday, owing to the collision of a construction train with a number of cars standing in the shade of some trees. The conductor injured his foot somewhat and several received bruises. Fortunately no one was killed.

THOSE WISHING to buy the choicest Peaches, Pears, or Apples can save money by calling at J. C. STEVENS' on River street, foot of Biddle. He received another cargo yesterday, and is selling all kinds of fruit very cheap.

HOUSES TO RENT.—J. S. FILLMORE has two houses, entirely new, with six rooms each, on Seventh street, a few doors North of Spring. Rent $8 per month.

RECEPTION OF CARL SCHURZ.

Mass Meeting in Market Square.

Last evening the friends of CARL SCHURZ, tendered him a very enthusiastic reception. At seven o'clock 51 guns were fired from the Oneida street bridge, and a huge pyramid of combustibles ignited in the Square. In a short space of time there could not have been less than four thousand people congregated in front of the Wettstein. After a serenade by the band, Mr. SCHURZ, accompanied by Gen. PAINE, appeared on the balcony. After the cheering had subsided, the latter spoke as follows:

MR. CARL SCHURZ:—Your numerous friends in the city of Milwaukee embrace this opportunity to testify their high appreciation of your services as a member of the Republican Party, and notwithstanding they did not succeed in placing you in a position where you could render greater benefits to our noble State, and the Republican Party of the Free States, yet they rejoice that you came from the late Convention, not with diminished, but increased claims to the confidence and admiration of your fellow-citizens. Rejecting with scorn the narrow and bigoted practice of estimating men by their birth, spurning the agency of all associations which shun the light, and work in the dark, claiming no right for ourselves which we will not extend to all men, we will enlist soldiers of Liberty from all nations and climes, and will stand shoulder to shoulder with them in the great battle for human rights, and universal brotherhood.

Judging from your past course, we feel assured that in this battle, if not a leader, you will be in the front rank dealing heavy blows upon the enemy, and cheering the bands in the heroic language of BURNS, "Freemen stand or Freemen fall."

And though the good time may be distant when success shall crown our struggle, yet through the prayers and labors of good men and patriots, it will surely come. Truth is mighty and will prevail. God's attributes are pledged for its success. The time shall come when his beautiful earth shall not be tainted with the footsteps of a slave or despot, and the cry of Angels shall again be heard, "Peace on Earth, and good will to men." We bid you a God speed in your intended labors in Iowa and Minnesota, and wishing your happiness in this life to be commensurate with your devotion to justice and liberty, we tender to you our highest regards.

CARL SCHURZ then came forward and addressed the crowd, first in German and then in English. The following is a report of the English speech:

GENTLEMEN:

This demonstration is to me a great surprise, and under existing circumstances it has a peculiar value to me. If I were placed at the head of Government, if I were elevated to power, and I saw you thus before me, I might think: they applaud my success; they honor me as a man of influence, as one who can scatter favors around him. But now, coming from what many would consider a personal defeat, standing here as a humble private individual, with no power at my disposal, and with no favors to bestow, and none in prospect, I may say to myself, that this demonstration of your friendship, is intended for me, the man. If I may interpret it thus, then the memory of this hour will always be one of the proudest of my life. I know but one way to respond to this expression of your confidence: I will faithfully endeavor to deserve it.—[Cheers.]

The gentleman who spoke for you, has alluded to recent occurrences which have created some excitement. I hope there was no excitement and no regret on my personal account. I had the proud satisfaction to know that almost all who knew me best loved by me; and but few of those who did not, were personally opposed to me. Is not this enough?

And here I cannot omit to return my heartfelt thanks to the entire Milwaukee delegation, who supported me, not on sectional grounds, but actuated by national pride, nor in order to effect national purposes, but from devotion to the great interests of our cause, recognizing me as a faithful exponent of their principles.

All these are matters of small moment. My convictions of truth and right have passed through severer trials than the crucible of personal disappointment; and they are my convictions still, clear as sun-light, pure as gold, true as steel. [Applause.]

Look at the facts. My name was brought for ward in connection with the highest political position in this State; not in order to solicit at the hands of the Republican Convention a vindication of my conduct, or an endorsement of my acts. If my conduct needed any vindication, I would be in a sorry plight if I could not vindicate it single-handed and alone. If my acts needed any endorsement, they would deserve none, if I did not find a sufficient one in my own conscience. But my friends brought forward my name, because they thought that owing to my peculiar position I could render our cause an essential service. The majority of the Convention took another view of the matter, which they certainly had a right to do. And suppose even, they committed an error of judgment, which I certainly am the last man to determine, who will undertake to find fault with their motives?

The Convention offered me another nomination. I found that the services I could render in that capacity, bore no proportion to the sacrifices I would have to bring. Besides, I had to show to the people of the State, that I do not belong to that class of politicians, who will take *anything*, in order to have *something*, and I must confess, I feel somewhat humiliated in finding out that people do not know that already. There was a question of propriety involved in this matter, which, as the Convention unfortunately did not appreciate it, I had to decide for myself. I did decide it, consulting the feelings of my friends and my own honor and conscience. The greatest disinterestedness is not necessarily devoid of a certain kind of pride. I declined, and for that I trust the people of Wisconsin will find no fault with me.

But some people have been whispering into my ears, for a few days: You have been badly treated; professed friends have deceived you; when the heavy work is to be done, they come to you; when rewards are to be distributed, they ignore your claims; and the like.

But those who speak to me in that way, measure my character by a very small standard. Do they expect that my notions of duty should break down under the flimsy weight of some small personal disappointment? Do they think that my course should be determined by the fickle breezes of fortune? The great battle of principles in which we are engaged, is no mere child's play.—When the destinies of a nation are the stake of the struggle, no man has a right to call himself a faithful soldier, who would refuse to sacrifice for the public benefit some paltry personal resentment.—[Applause.

What, if I had been unbecomingly treated? Individuals might have behaved badly towards me, and yet the cause I advocate has not insulted me. I will give the party leave to trample upon my feelings, provided they do not trample upon my privileges. What, if I had not been rewarded? Those must have a small idea of me who think that what I did was done for the sake of reward. I look upon the offices of our government not as wages to be paid for services rendered, but as opportunities given for services to be rendered. The party owes me nothing, and I owe the party just as much as I owe our cause, provided the party be a true and worthy representative of that cause. What, if I had been deceived? I would pity those who had deceived me; they may be sorry for it themselves.

In saying this I do not express my own individual sentiments alone. I know there is not one true friend of liberty before me, who would not endorse them not with words only, but with acts.

It is impossible to carry principles of general policy into practice without the organization of parties whose efficiency consists in the discipline of their members. Do not misunderstand me on this point. A party like that to which I belong, the representative of the great principles of human rights, cannot, and shall not, live on drill and discipline alone, as its vital element. It cannot, and it shall not, be a mere machinery of masked despotism, governed in its movements by a few tricksters, and ruled by the arts of secret diplomacy. It must be founded on the consciences of those who compose it, for there alone is its moral vitality. In such a party every member may preserve his honor and independence. [Cheers.]

Of course it cannot be expected that even in such a party no disagreements should happen and no causes of dissatisfaction should arise. But when in such an emergency your passions are about to run away with your judgment, then remember that in one hour you may destroy what it has cost long years to build up.

And when unfortunate accidents endanger the results of long labors, then do not forget that those who have devoted their energies to the advancement of great ideas, cannot expect to travel a smooth road. To shape your course according to the reigning prejudices, contriving to be always in the majority, to work, wafted along by the applauses of the multitude, to leap from attempt to attempt in this way and from success to success—that is an easy thing; but to struggle quietly and steadily against stubborn difficulties, to see a new obstacle thrown in your way, as soon as one is surmounted, to see the result of long and tiresome exertions trampled down in an hour and great successes prevented by clumsy accident, and then to set quietly to work again with never-tiring patience in order to restore what was destroyed, your eye steadily fixed on the great truth you want to realize—that is the kind of labor which tries men's souls. Mark well, I am not speaking of personal success, but of the building up of the machinery by which ideas are to be carried into reality, of the organization of a party worthy to represent great principles. For the efficiency of such an organization, I would be ready to bring any sacrifice of personal feelings, short of the sacrifice of my honor and my conscience.—When such a sacrifice may be demanded, I leave to the conscience of every one to determine. Let every one's acts be ruled by his devotion to the common cause. Do not attach too much importance to small things and take care not to generalize injuries of a local or personal character. [Cheers.]

The time of the great national battle of 1860 is fast approaching. The enemies of our cause are strong; all the power and patronage of the national government and a well-drilled party organization are at their disposal. They are fertile in expedients, they will spare no efforts. But whatever their strength may be it will yield to the power of truth, if we are true to ourselves. Let every heart be filled with that generous and self-sacrificing zeal, which characterizes true patriotism. The patriotism of the people will rise to the infected regions where politicians move and our beloved State will prove worthy of its noble title: Wisconsin, the young pioneer of freedom! [Loud and long applause.]

At the conclusion of Mr. SCHURZ'S speech Judge STALLO of Cincinnati was introduced and made a few remarks. The band then played, the crowd gave three cheers for SCHURZ and then slowly retired.

A portion of the meeting afterwards re-assembled at Market Hall, where speeches were made by SCHURZ, Judge STALLO, H. B. PAINE and E. DOMSCHKE.

From Milwaukee—Rambles About among the Lakes.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 27, '59.

Happening at Utica and Trenton Falls on my way to Niagara, I am in the nick of time to participate in an event highly interesting to the West, and another link in the chain of lake navigation, the completion of two as fine steamers as sail on the American waters—the *Milwaukee* and *Detroit*, belonging to the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company. The destination of these steamers is from Milwaukee to Grand Haven, across Lake Michigan; they are both built on the same water line, and in every respect similar, 247 feet 6 inches long, 34 breadth of beam, and built like our Ocean steamers, with diagonal braces filled in under engines, and boilers, forming a mass of timber 90 feet long.

I might go into a minute description of these noble steamers; but suffice it to say, they are built without bowsprit, and in appearance not unlike the Collins steamers.—They are painted black, with a gold streak, and with their immense strength are admirably calculated to meet the rough and sometimes stormy weather of lake navigation.—Having made the lake voyage in one of these vessels, I may speak of their engines as worthy the energy and skill of Buffalo mechanics, where they were constructed. They are 1,000 horse-power, and carry about 30 lbs. steam to make 20 revolutions per minute. In a word, Mr. Julius Movius, the general agent of the line, who superintended their construction, is deserving of the highest commendation and praise for his energy and success We started from Buffalo on our tour up the lakes about 12 P. M., on Monday, with a select company of invited guests, which included members of the press and officials of cities through which we passed.

At Detroit we were greeted by the turning out of about ten thousand of its citizens and we landed amid the roar of artillery from both sides of the river, until the cannon's rattle was well echoed through the hills. The steamer bearing the name of *Detroit* was presented with her colors through the Mayor with an appropriate testimonial in celebration of the event. After witnessing the exhibition of her colors, the guests were invited to partake of the hospitality of the city at the Russell and Biddle hotels. After which we steamed away about 3 o'clock A. M. through the Detroit river and Lake St. Clair into Lake Huron, and through its length to the Straits and famous Island of Mackinac; the old fort and missionary stations reminding one of the times when Indian and revolutionary troubles were at hand. The fort, like most of Uncle Sam's fortifications being in a dilapidated condition. The old Mission building is now occupied as a hotel, but the place and buildings are said to bear much the appearance they did of old.—After viewing the fortifications and town of Mackinac sufficiently, and examining its pure and transparent waters, we steamed away through the Straits and down Lake Michigan to our destination.

On arriving at Milwaukee the steamers were received as before, amid the roar of cannon, and its citizens having appropriated a large sum of money for the purpose, turned out en mass, civic and military, to welcome by public procession the arrival of two of the finest steamers that ever entered her waters. The colors were presented to the steamer, bearing the name of *Milwaukee*, as at Detroit, by the Mayor, when the City officials, guests and citizens united in friendly, social, and convivial intercourse at the Newhall House, which is one of the largest and finest hotels at the West.

In running about the suburbs of Detroit and on the line of the lakes, I notice the country looking remarkably thrifty, the earth in that section not having suffered from drouth as in Western New York, where the ground seems parched and suffering for want of rain. Detroit now presents a fine appearance with its fine wide streets and charming surrounding country. Its markets were supplied with an abundance of the fine fruits and vegetables. The peach and apple crops is remarkably fine, and although scarce with us this year, the western country seems to abound in peaches of the finest size and flavor. Very few who have never visited, have any idea of the grandeur and immensity of these western cities. Milwaukee looms up from the lake with her cream colored bricks, as they are used in all of her buildings, and have a strange effect upon us, her stranger visitors. Her hotels, and public buildings built of Milwaukee yellow brick appear fully equal in size and appearance to those of our Metropolitan cities. Yours, G. W. E.

MUNICIPAL COURT—JUDGE FOOTE, PRESIDING—TUESDAY, September 6th.—L. E. Cole, drunk; penalty and costs, $1.67. Paid.

Anton Sproul, making threats, recognized in the sum of $500 to keep the peace.

Daniel Sullivan, assault and battery, parties settled the matter and paid costs, $4,40.

Augusta Brand, assault and battery, sentenced to twenty days in jail.

Patrick Burk, disorderly, penalty and costs, $3,30. Paid.

Ellen Savage, assault and battery, fine and costs, $3,90. Paid.

LITERARY—DICKENS' WORKS.—We are indebted to TUNIS & CO., for a copy of PETERSON'S cheap edition of "Oliver Twist." It is published in pamphlet form, and ought to sell well. TUNIS has all the works of DICKENS & SCOTT, published by the same house, at only 25 cents per volume.

HISTORICAL MAGAZINES AND NOTES AND QUERIES.—The last number of this acceptable periodical has been received. It is just the work for the *virtuoso*, the student and the man with a speck of curiosity. Published by B. RICHARDSON, New York.

REDUCTION IN THE RATE OF EXCHANGE.—At a meeting of the leading Bankers of this city, last evening, it was decided to reduce the rate of exchange on New York to one and a quarter (1 1-4) per cent.—to go into effect from and after to-day.

WE are indebted to A. J. BROWN, of Granville, for a couple of branches from a *Siberian Crab* tree. Each branch is fifteen [illegible] long, and [illegible] together, they contain ninety-five apples.

THE SCREW STEAMER *Adriatic* Capt. A. T. KINGMAN arrived at the dock of the Western Transportation Co. yesterday afternoon, having on board six blocks of Vermont marble, averaging five tons each; one block of Italian marble weighing ten tons and 150 tons of R. R. iron for Chicago, Capt. KINGMAN is an able seaman, a gentleman and a brick.

ATTEMPT AT ARSON.—Yesterday morning THEODORE BEEKER was discovered in the act of setting fire to a dwelling house in the Second Ward, and being arrested by a private watchman was taken to the Station House. He had ignited a pile of shavings against the building when discovered. The flames were extinguished with little trouble.

BAMFORD & BALDWIN, at the M. & M. Depot, keep all Eastern Dailies and Weeklies, Harper's Monthly, the Atlantic and Ballou's. They furnish the latest news ahead of mail, and can supply the SENTINEL to all who desire it.

SAMUEL I. BRIDGE,
Real Estate, Money & Insurance Broker.

I OFFER my services for the negotiation of Notes, Mortgages, Stocks, Bonds, and other securities, and for the *obtaining of Loans*. Also, for the purchase and sale of REAL ESTATE. Taxes paid. Abstracts of titles furnished. Collections made in all parts of the country.

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Office of Merchants' & Traders' Ins. Co., Michigan street, under Newhall House. mo10i266dtf1stpp

Western Union and Wisconsin State Telegraph
Office—Free Democrat Block, Milwaukee.

CONNECTIONS with all lines East. The Wisconsin State Lines run from Milwaukee to La Crosse, Fond du Lac and Waupun, on railroad routes. Also, from Milwaukee to Janesville, Madison, Watertown and Prairie du Chien. Stations at all important intermediate points.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.
my14i257dtf-1stpp A. WELLER, Agent.

SENTINEL READING ROOM.

WE have opened in connection with our new Counting Room, 207 East Water st., a Reading Department, where all the leading Daily Papers in the United States and Canada are regularly placed on file, for the benefit of those who may wish to see them. Strangers visiting the city are invited to avail themselves of our "Free Reading Room" at their pleasure.

SEND YOUR
MAGAZINES, &C.,
TO THE
SENTINEL BOOK BINDERY,
AND HAVE THEM BOUND.

The Cost will be Trifling.

NOTICE.—EDWARD P. ALLIS has opened an office under the State Bank, entrance on East Water street just north of Michigan street, and will give his attention to buying, selling or exchanging real estate and securities, and any other business which may require the services of an agent. my5i246d6m1stpp

SUBSCRIBE FOR AND ADVERTISE in the *Manitowoc Tribune*, Daily and Weekly. The *Tribune* is the largest weekly, and the *only* daily paper north of Milwaukee. Terms, cash in advance. SMITH & STONE, Publishers dtf

DRS. JULIAN & EDWARDS, Private Physicians, Office, 134 Main street, Milwaukee, Wis. my9i21y

E. TOWNSEND MIX,
ARCHITECT.
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FURnished, and Buildings superintended on reasonable terms. Office on corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets, in Ludington's Block. jan21

DIED:

In this city, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 6th, CAROLINE R. BAYLISS, wife of HON. H. CAMP, in the 34th year of her age.

Funeral at St. Paul's Church, at 3 o'clock P. M., Wednesday. Friends of the family are invited.

For Sale or Rent.

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

I HAVE FOURTEEN ACRES OF LAND high and beautiful, in the First Ward of city of Milwaukee, which I will sell at immense sacrifice for cash. Purchaser, whoever he may be, will have a chance of making twenty thousand dollars in five years out of it. sep3 CALEB WALL, City Auctioneer.

TO RENT.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON CASS, between Biddle and Martin streets, with a good garden and all the necessary conveniences for a family, to rent cheap to a good tenant. There is also a good barn on the premises. Enquire at H. Ludington & Co.'s Lumber Office, West Water street. aug2 4665 1tf

MONEY! MONEY!!

THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO SELL about 100,000 COMMON BRICK, and can lend the purchaser $1,000, for a term of years, on satisfactory real estate security. Apply at Office No. 1 Van Cort's building, corner East Water and Wisconsin streets. aug25 6683dtf

PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE.

FOR THE NEW HARVESTER, PATENTED the 23d February, 1859, by Charles Roberts, then of Tyronia, Livingston County, State of New York, now of Columbia County, State of Wisconsin. This Harvester has cut, raked, threshed, and hazzed up Thirty Bushels of Wheat in One Hour, this season, worked by two men and four horses. For more particulars apply to Mr. Charles Roberts, or to the subscriber, where the Harvester can be seen. Post Office address, Cambria, Colum

THE SENTINEL.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY

RUFUS KING, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 7, '59.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ALEXANDER W. RANDALL, of Waukesha.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
BUTLER G. NOBLE, of Walworth.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
LEWIS P. HARVEY, of Rock.
FOR TREASURER,
SAMUEL D. HASTINGS, of Trempealeau.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JAMES H. HOWE, of Brown.
FOR BANK COMPTROLLER,
G. VAN STEENWYCK, of Columbia.
FOR STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER,
HYNS HEG, of Racine.
FOR SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
G. S. PICKARD, of Grant.

The Douglas Manifesto at the South.

Senator DOUGLAS' latest manifesto upon Slavery and Popular Sovereignty, which was given to the world, through the medium of the last *Harper*, provokes sharp criticism in all quarters. The Richmond *Enquirer*, the leading organ of Democracy South, says that Mr. DOUGLAS' doctrine of the right of a Territorial Legislature to exclude slaves "is even more practically and effectively subversive of the constitutional rights of slaveholders, than is the doctrine maintained by Mr. SEWARD and his adherents of the Black Republican party. Mr. SEWARD holds that Congress may rightfully exclude slave property from the Territories. Mr. DOUGLAS contends that this power resides in the local authorities of each Territory. So far, then, as the great question of principle involved is concerned, there is no material difference between Mr. DOUGLAS and Mr. SEWARD. Both deny the inalienable right of the citizens of each State to enjoy, on territory common to all the States, every species of property which any citizen may lawfully hold within the limits of any one of the States."

This view is taken by many other leading Southern presses and a few Northern ones. It is not improbable that Senator DOUGLAS will be forced to write another essay, explaining his last.

A Cool Assumption.

The *News* chronicles the fact that Senator TOOMBS, of Georgia, recently addressed a political meeting at Lexington, in that State, in which, among other extraordinary statements, he made the following:

He assumed that the Opposition are responsible for the extravagance of the Administration, and are the authors of all the abuses that now exist in our government.

The idea of holding "the Opposition" responsible for the errors, extravagance and abuses of "the Administration," is certainly a novel one and deserves a patent. Heretofore, our Administrations have usually managed matters their own way; but Mr. BUCHANAN, it seems, allows "the Opposition" to manage for him. Obviously, if the statement of Senator TOOMBS be true, the sooner "the Administration" gives up the reins to "the Opposition," the better; for then the power and responsibility would be united in one party, whereas now, according to Mr. TOOMBS, they are divided between two.

A Fact for the Travelling Public.

In the course of an article upon the new route from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, by Detroit and Milwaukee, which has been finally completed by placing the two steamships, bearing the names of those cities, upon the line, and some comments upon the character of those ships, the Rochester *Union* says:

"The water transit has objections which the timid cannot easily overcome. To meet these, all that could be done was to construct a class of vessels equal to the fair-weather difficulties they are called upon to perform. Let it be understood that ocean steamships have taken the place of lake steamboats, and the chief ground for fear is removed. Such a class of steamvessels have now been launched on the ferry across Lake Michigan. They will no doubt ride out in perfect safety any gale which may ever visit those waters, and all accidents to machinery, such as have usually subjected have been provided against. If the ingenuity of man ever put an influence the elements, it has done so in the construction of the steamships *Detroit* and *Milwaukee*.

The *Union* does not speak too sanguinely of the sea-qualities of these boats. But the particular fact to which we wish to direct the attention of the traveling public, is the one stated that they are not ordinary lake, or river steamboats, but are *steamships*, as strongly constructed as the best and staunchest ocean steamers. The heavy breeze they encountered on lake Michigan for several hours on the morning they arrived at Milwaukee, had no more effect upon them than an ordinary sea breeze will probably have on the Great Eastern, though the waves would have made most steamers dance like a top. They were built with especial reference to lake Michigan gales, and it must be a heavier one than has recently been known there that they will not ride out, not only in safety, but with perfect ease and without inconvience to their passengers.

If the public will bear in mind the facts stated by the *Union* in regard to the character and qualities of these boats, the only objection that can possibly exist to the Detroit and Milwaukee route in the minds of those who may have any objection to it—if any such there are—on account of the necessity of crossing Lake Michigan, those objections will not only be wholly removed, but this fact will be a positive advantage in its favor. No one can cross the lake in one of those steamships without finding the change after a long journey by railroad, a most decided relief and one of the most attractive features of the route. Such is the testimony of those who have tried the experiment during the few days they have been on the line. With accomplished and gentlemanly officers, and superior accommodations of every kind, in addition to the admirable qualities of those ships, they cannot fail to become universal favorites with the traveling public, as fast as their merits shall be personally tested.—*Detroit Advertiser, Sept. 5.*

VOICE OF THE RURAL DISTRICTS.—The Brodhead *Reporter* of September 2nd, says of the Republican State nominations:

So far as our knowledge of the men on the ticket goes, it could not have been bettered. It is a ticket strong enough to stand all opposition, and its final success and triumph this Fall is inevitable. We are informed by the delegates from this county, that a convention never adjourned better satisfied with all the nominations than this. The administration of Gov. Randall has been on the whole universally endorsed, and no man could command so large a vote in this State as Gov. Randall.

Similar expressions reach us from all parts of the State. There is no doubt that the ticket gives general satisfaction to the masses of the Republican Party, and will receive their hearty and united support.

CALLING NAMES.—For want of other arguments against the Republican candidates, the *News* resorts to its usual and favorite weapons, personal vilification and calling names. Our candidate for State Prison Commissioner, an old resident of the State, an estimable citizen and in all respects qualified for the post, is lampooned by the *News*, because he happens to be a foreigner and to have a foreign name. This is quite in keeping with the Know-Nothing prejudices of that concern, but will hardly commend its cause or nominees to the favor of our Norwegian fellow-citizens, who know and respect Major HEG.

A FALSE CHARGE.—The *News* of yesterday charges "the late proprietor and present editor" of the *Sentinel*, with "bragging over the healthy condition of the concern," and "twitting his cotemporaries of being in debt." The gentleman referred to has not said, or written a word of the sort, as the *News* perfectly well knew, when it made the charge. The statements in Monday's paper, relative to the condition of the *Sentinel*, were made by the proprietors as a business matter, and in reply to the persistent falsehoods of the *News* on the subject.

AS A RAZOR is best whetted in oil, so wit is not sharpest by politeness. The lack of edge in both is discoverable from the offence or pain they give.

Correspondence of the Daily Sentinel.

LA CROSSE, Sept. 3rd, 1859.

Messrs. Editors:—The affairs of the nation seem to be all on the move at this end of the great La Crosse road. The railway arrives and departs—that is, the management still run their trains regularly, and the business from the North-West appears to be on the increase.

The railway interest in Minnesota is rather quiet, but matters appear to be progressing, and La Crosse is looking with confidence to the early completion of the first twenty miles of the Root River Valley road.

The position of La Crosse would seem to indicate that all of the Minnesota country, North and West, might ultimately center here, the trade of all Southern Minnesota is now being attracted here, and many now come here, to trade for their fall supplies. The incoming crop is fast being marketed, and storage is in demand by St. Louis as well as Milwaukee buyers. Trade of all kinds is reviving with the offering of the late grain crop.

A new flouring mill is in operation here, which is quite an attraction to farmers; it is an enterprise much required, and the Messrs. BURRICK will reap golden opinions from all the adjacent country. This new steam mill has cost the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars.

The town never looked more prosperous, the public school buildings, the new county buildings, and many handsome residences are in course of construction.

The Hotel, the pre-eminent object and only inducement for the stranger to abide from home, is found here at the "Harrington."—The Messrs. HARRINGTON are well known in the business of providing for the public. They serve the stranger and the home-patron alike. The house is newly furnished, and is truly a first class hotel. The charge at the "Harrington" is only $1,50 per day, with a free ride to the boats or cars.

I will just say that Mr. HARRINGTON once kept the "Planter's" at Watertown, and if a better guarantee of his ability to "keep a hotel," is wanted, then I say when you visit La Crosse, be sure of a dinner at the "Harrington," and your own judgment will assure you that "he can keep a hotel."

Remember one thing: this city will, in ten years, be as large as the "brick city" now is. Excuse me for the prophetic observation, and by the way, remember I do not own a dollar's worth in the place.

The politicians of Wisconsin and Minnesota are now all in the field. The West side (Minnesota) issues are Rail Road and anti-Rail Road, or repudiation vs. State Railway credit. Minnesota State credit is in a deplorable condition, and almost any change would be considered better than the present state of affairs.

This city feels the effect of their discredit, and all deplore the evil, which designing men have brought about in this present system of wild-cat banking. La Crosse, Milwaukee, and Chicago, are deeply in interest in regard to the well being of the North-west, and the common interest existing should demand a cordial and mutual co-operation in the development of their resources. The political and commercial relations are identical, and all enterprises in the way of the internal improvement of the southern part of Minnesota, will tend to enrich this State and the cities, seeking to be the emporiums of this section. Commercial integrity will alone accomplish this result, and for the good name of those in the management of the Railway interest of Minnesota, there should be a unison of action, a mutual understanding, and the objects to be attained will doubtless be achieved at no distant day.

G. L. B.

The Exensionists Homeward Bound.

Correspondence of the Sentinel.

MESSRS EDITORS:—A large party of gentlemen and ladies, American and Canadian, having been invited to join an excursion party upon the boats *Milwaukee* and *Detroit* on their trial trip, arrived at your city on Saturday, the 28th, and spent the Sabbath there. Favored with delightful weather, honored by the most marked attention, entertained with boundless hospitality, even to payment of hotel expenses, they were surprised on Monday morning to find free passes over the Milwaukee & La Crosse and Mississippi Railroad, accompanied by an invitation to visit St. Paul, going one route and returning the other, enclosed to each of them. Upwards of thirty accepted, and favored by the same magnificent weather, we passed over the La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R., to La Crosse, and there took the steamer Itaska to St. Paul. From her seaman-like Captain, we met the same polite attention we had received all along from conductors and officers.

We reached St. Paul on Tuesday, and next morning we visited the Cave, the Falls of Minnehaha, Fort Snelling and the St. Anthony, a drive of some twenty miles, in which the most fastidious and travelled lover of nature could find nothing to regret, and the most speculative and ambitious merchant any desire to hope for.

The Minnehaha, the most lovely of Falls, in the most romantic of glens, and the Falls of St. Anthony, the most valuable, limitless and available of water powers, that will yet make more Manchesters and Birminghams in Minnesota than our Yorkshire forefathers ever dreamt of.

We returned in the evening to St. Paul, and next morning took the steamer *Golden Era*, which, though old, we found comfortable, and have to acknowledge, more than common liberality and politeness from the Captain. We were however detained in a fog, and were four or five hours too late for the train, and the Sabbath was in view, on which all desired to be at home, we held a meeting to pass a vote of thanks and acknowledgement of our trip, and resolved to telegraph Col. CROCKER to permit an extra train to meet us at Prairie du Chien, which we well knew, from the manner he had offered us the road, would be granted. However, the active and expellent Agent of the Milwaukee & La Crosse R. R., Mr. WILSON, being on board, assured us that the train would be waiting at La Crosse, and in that way only could we reach this point on Saturday. We arrived at La Crosse after 12, and before 7 we were on the steamer *Milwaukee*, having passed over much of the road at over 40 miles an hour. Of course there was no time to leave any record of our gratitude, and as I was appointed Secretary, I beg leave to enclose to you a copy of the resolutions.

CARD OF THANKS.

At a meeting of the excursionists on the home trip of the Detroit and Milwaukee steamers, assembled on board the steamer *Milwaukee*, Judge VERPLANK, of Buffalo, was called to the Chair, and Mr. F. TALFORD, Esq., Canada, was appointed Secretary.

Dr. GREEN, of Detroit, proposed, seconded by CYRUS MILES, of Port Huron, the following resolutions:

Resolved, that the warmest thanks of this party are due, and hereby tendered, to the Directors of the Milwaukee and Mississippi, and Milwaukee and La Crosse Rail Road Companies, for their very kind and generous liberality, in extending our trip from Milwaukee to St. Anthony, and especially to the conductor, agents and Company, of the La Crosse and Milwaukee, for peculiar attention and a special train, to overcome a delay of five hours, caused by a fog on the river, and by which exertions and liberality alone, we were enabled, at a speed of over forty miles an hour, to reach this boat in time to get on board so as to be in Detroit on Saturday.

HOLDING GRAIN.—What the effect will be of a general storing of grain to await higher prices, is a question to be seriously considered. A New York paper reasons as follows:

"If grain is hoarded, the holders argue, the price will rise, and they profit by it. But the probabilities point in quite another direction. If grain is sent forward freely the price may be low, but it will be taken for export, and every cargo thus shipped will leave a more stable market for the remainder.—While, if it be hoarded, the specie will go forward instead, the money market will become stringent, and prices will become permanently depressed, with no prospect of immediate relief. The position of holders, with early low prices leading to an active export demand, will be very different from that they will occupy when crowded by a pressure to sell out at low prices near the close of the season."

Foreign Correspondence of the Sentinel.

MILAN, Aug. 14th, 1859.

The heat continues, and what makes it so oppressive is the absolute want of any wind. Now, the city of Boston does a very good business in ice; almost half the world is cooled by Boston ice—could not the State of Wisconsin follow that example and cool the world with her wind? Wisconsin has got plenty of that article, a good deal more than she wants for home consume. Of course, I don't mean that moral wind, which is called "humbug" in plain English, but the real, natural, physical wind. Is there not a Connecticut Yankee, a man of the wooden nutmeg stamp in your State, who would undertake the business of exporting so much of that wind, as you can spare? Once fairly started, it would be a complete success, and the undertaker would make more money than the Boston ice dealers. What delight would the Milanese feel, when a stiff Wisconsin North-wester was let loose once in a while in their streets!

The Zurich Congress has not finished its work as quickly as I expected, and many people with me, and Mr. LOUIS NAPOLEON, "by the Grace of God" and the stupidity of the peasants, Emperor of the French, will not enjoy the pleasure of announcing to-morrow, in Paris, at the grand NAPOLEON festival, the anniversary of the first NAPOLEON'S birth-day, the conclusion of the peace. The difficulties, which arose at the second sitting, have interrupted the proceedings, and may protract the Congress for a long while. In consequence of that prospect the armistice was extended to an indefinite length of time, and those French troops ready to embark at Genoa were ordered to stay in Italy till further orders. A re-commencement of the war, although improbable, is not beyond the limits of possibility. The King of Sardinia, no doubt, would like it, in order to get rid of the Austrians once for all, to enlarge his Kingdom still more, and to rise, in the estimation of the Italian people, still higher.—He knows now the feelings of the people about the preliminaries of Villa Franca well enough; he knows that he will be compelled to do more for Italian independence; but, at the same time, he knows that his army, including all the forces of Central Italy, when not assisted by the French, but left to itself, stands a very bad chance against the Austrians. So he may do the best he can to break off the Zurich Congress; but when the Emperor of the French will refuse him assistance, he will be compelled to make peace.—I see but one condition, on which that assistance might be given, and that condition is a Central Italian Kingdom for Prince NAPOLEON, the cousin of the Emperor. An extraordinary French plenipotentiary, Count REISET, is now travelling in the Central Italian States, in order—as official papers assert—to study the feelings of the people in regard to their future form of Government, or rather—what comes nearer to the truth—to work for Prince NAPOLEON. In Parma he had a very bad success; in Modena he only stopped for three-quarters of an hour, and he is now in Tuscany.

In the last named State the election for representatives of the people was held on the 8th of August, and the representatives assembled on the 11th. The greatest order, quietness and dignity prevailed at the election. Modena holds her election to-day, and in the Romagna it will take place within a short time. The people of Parma are to give a direct vote on the question of "annexing the State to the Kingdom of Sardinia, under the constitutional government of King Victor Emanuel." Poll-books will be opened for that purpose to-day and will be kept open every day from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., until the 21st of August. Every voter may put down in writing his "yes" or "no" himself, or get it done by another person.

Between the several States of Central Italy an alliance for self-defence is going to be concluded. Tuscany and Modena already have united their armies, which number about 30,000 men, under one command, and the ratifications of their treaty are about to be exchanged. Negotiations with the other two States are constantly going on, and Parma is expected to be united with Modena ere long under one and the same government. When the Sardinian Commissioner PALLIERI left, he handed over his powers to Mr. MANFREDI who transferred them to Mr. ARMELUNGHI, and the last named is willing to offer the dictatorship over Parma to the dictator of Modena, Mr. FABINI. General GARIBALDI has been chosen commander-in-chief of all Central Italian forces. He passed through Milan yesterday on his way to Tuscany. One of the Milan papers says about his nomination: "The best news we can give to our readers in regard to the safety of the future of Central Italy, is the appointment of the illustrious general, GARIBALDI, for commander-in-chief of the united armies of that part of the country." The army of the Romagna is concentrated in and around Forli, excepting a few regiments of infantry, one of which, the 24th, is garrisoned in Rovenna, and another one, the 20th, in Terrara. I do not know the strength of that army, but to judge from the number of regiments, it must be very great in proportion to the population. General MEZZOCAPO is commander of the army. Some time ago the volunteers of Rimini made a reconnoitering march on the left bank of Little Cattolica river, which makes the border between the Romagna and the Papal States, when the Papal authorities in Pesaro and their soldiers were seized with a fabulous terror. A correspondence from Pesaro says, "They shut the gates and did not let in either charcoals or grain, for fear that the sacks might contain *Mezzocapists*. They held a council, and everything was prepared for fight. Monsiguor BELLA, the Cardinal, was out of himself; he saw enemies everywhere, and the gates did not suffice him.—The fear was so great that we thought they would retire to Ancona. If two or three thousand men would march against us, I warrant you, they would not find any Papalians; because all those that go with the Swiss at present, would prefer then to go with the Italians."

The National Guards of Turin had invited the officers of the French army to a public dinner, to be held on the 15th of August, but a telegram from Paris has ordered the officers not to accept the invitation. Similar orders were given when the citizens of Milan, and afterwards the citizens of Geneva intended to do the same honor to the French officers. That does not show very friendly feelings towards the Italians, on the part of the French Government. Between the officers of the French and Sardinian armies there is no intercourse at all. Since I have been here I have never seen them walking or conversing with each other, or even sitting in the same coffee house. When meeting on the streets they take no notice of each other.

When I wrote in my last letter, that the Pope had promised to the French Plenipotentiary, to introduce all those reforms wished for by the Emperor, I did not know then, that he had humbugged the Turkish minister by that promise. He immediately wrote a letter a letter to the Emperor Napoleon, declining positively, all reform measures, before the Romagna was subject again to his government, and that the letter arrived in Paris at one and the same time with the despatches to the Plenipotentiary, when the latter was immediately recalled.

Perhaps you have not heard yet of the latest proposition of settling definitely the papal question; so I will mention it here.—"As soon as the *Leviathan* is finished she will be sent to Rome, to take the Pope and all his followers on board, where there will be ample room for them. She will be assigned to the Pope, for his permanent residence, and will be fitted out accordingly, the stern, for instance, being adorned by a crosier and papal mitre. Cardinal ANTONELLI will be put at the helm, and that experienced helmsman will lead the new ship of Christianity safely through the waters; and so she may go everywhere, where she is wanted, for giving indulgence or benediction."

The Sardinian reforms are as yet as small as the papal ones, and not worth mentioning. King VICTOR EMANUEL is here, and with him came his Ministers and many members of both houses of the Sardinian parliament. It seems to me, the ministers have not found the right kind of spectacles, with which to look at the state of things in Lombardy.—Selecting a good and fitting pair of spectacles, is a difficult thing. There are spectacles for far-sighted and short-sighted people, of all grades and descriptions, and mistakes in making a selection can make a short-sighted person still more short-sighted, and a far-sighted one still more far-sighted. So you will perceive that the ministers are right, when they take ample time for that important business. If they should make a mistake in their selection, they, for instance, might deem the punishment by caning, still in existence in Lombardy, very wholesome to the people, and therefore might decree the number of blows to be doubled, instead of abolishing that kind of punishment. The time of the King, of course, is occupied by his external affairs, and by receiving and digesting all the cheerings and outbursts of applause, which are heaped upon him. So he has no time left for thinking of reforms.—He made an excursion to Monza, Bergamo and Brescia, and came back yesterday.

Business in Milan, and in whole Lombardy is at a complete stand still. What the war has left undone in undermining it, is now finished by that particular kind of peace the country enjoys at present. While Central Italy lives in a state of great uncertainty about her future, and is almost wholly occupied by warlike preparations, the Austrian provinces of Tyrol and Venice are hermetically closed against Lombardy; and almost the largest part of her trade was done with those provinces. Austria seems to be resolved to take revenge on the Lombardians in any way she can. No citizen of Lombardy is admitted to the Venetian territory, and Sardinian passports are good for nothing with the Austrian police. The state of war between the Venetian people and the government and its creatures, is a matter of course, and will last just as long as the Austrians rule in Italy. "We are not discouraged," says a correspondent from the city of Venice, "but we have the energy of desperation. We are compelled anew to fighting against a strange government, to which we never shall subject on any conditions. The plan of constituting an independent kingdom of Venice, with an Austrian archduke for king, has been protested against from all parts of the land. They prefer a rude, open, unmarked despotism, to a mere show of liberty.—About two weeks ago those few French and Italian prisoners of war, the Austrians had taken during the campaign, were brought from Trieste to Venice. The poor fellows had been so badly treated, and so little provided for by the Austrians, that they had no shoes and shirts, and were almost famished. The Venetians made up 5,000 francs in money, collected shoes, shirts and provisions, and succeeded in handing over those things to the prisoners. On account of that act fifty-nine citizens of Venice were arrested.

In honor of the NAPOLEON festival, a large statute of NAPOLEON I., made a long time ago by CANOVA, will be inaugurated to-day; to-morrow a "Te deum" will be sung in the cathedral, and in the afternoon a great performance will take place in the amphitheatre, a colossal building, which is capable of holding 30,000 persons.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE R. R.—The N. Y. *Express* of Friday evening last contains the following item in regard to the affairs of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company:

A meeting of parties holding Land Grant Bonds of the La Crosse Road and of the Second Mortgage Bond holders is called for tomorrow (Saturday.) It is considered best by many of the Bond holders to attempt a consolidation of the whole Stock and Bonds to a point where income will be certain and litigation avoided. One of the plans proposed is the issue of a new general Second Mortgage for $2,200,000, to be used as follows:

To retire $1,000,000 Land Grant Bonds	$1,000,000
" $1,000,000 present 2nd Mortgage	800,000
To settle in full with Lessee	350,000
" with the city of Milwaukee	150,000
Total Second Mortgage	$2,300,000
The present Milwaukee and Minnesota Road has of Stock	$2,000,000
It is proposed to reduce to	1,000,000
And issue to Land Grant Bond holders	1,000,000
Total Stock	$2,000,000
1st Mortgage Bonds	900,000
New 2nd Mortgage Bonds	2,000,000
Total new capital	$4,900,000

Upon this cost it is supposed the road will pay. As to the lands, their proceeds, when realized, will go to the stock holders.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES AGAINST AN EDITOR.—The editor of the Coshocton *Age* says he has been served with legal process in the name of Samuel Ketchum, demanding five thousand dollars, for, says the editor, "our innocence in copying an article from the Ohio State *Journal*—which article, unfortunately, stated that Mr. Ketchum might not have been robbed. We are not to blame for the 'surmisses' of the people—to use the language of the approved organ of the Democracy—but we do say that we published the article—and we further say, that we are not to be deterred from expressing our own opinions, or publishing the opinions of others, by the commencements of any libel suits, or threats of personal violence. Mark that, while your granny is praying for mercy at the hands of the devil.

"When Ketchum gets five thousand dollars from every editor, and every man and woman who express their opinions about the Treasury robbery, adverse to his desires, he will be able to pay the $22,000, of which he says he was robbed, and have a comfortable 'pile' left."

LIZARDS OF KETTLE LAKE.—The following interesting information of the lizards of Kettle Lake is from the letter of a gentleman connected with Superintendent Cullen's expedition to the Yankton Indians, addressed to a gentleman of Washington, and published in the *Star:*

"There was but little pleasure in the trip, I assure you, the weather being unusually hot, and no game but a few breeding ducks, nor any fish; nothing, indeed, to enable any one to cheat himself with the notion he was a grypsying. And then our camp at Kettle Lake—why there was nothing in that kettle but lizards; and such lizards, the vilest and most disgusting reptiles ever dreamed of in a fit of indigestion; and they would not stay in their own kettle. They swarmed the whole camp, crawled about upon the tents, crept into our beds, and slimed themselves into our water pails; and one was compelled to watch another while he slept, to drive them off his companion's face, and keep them from making a kettle of his throat. We were indeed like the 'Ancient Mariner' upon the *sleeping* seas, 'water, water everywhere, and not a drop to drink.' We had to send seven miles for a drink of water. Pleasant, that, at 100° in the shade."

A BRIDGE CRACKING.—On the Cincinnati and Dayton Railroad, the other day, a lady and gentleman were seated togeither, and facing them on the opposite seat sat two gentlemen, editors of two German papers. When near Dayton, the train passed through a long, dark bridge. Amid the thundering and rattling of the cars, a very suspicious concussion was heard by those nearest the lady and gentleman alluded to. As they emerged into the daylight, one of the German editors slowly drew his spectacles down over his nose, and exclaimed, "Vell, I tink dat ish a tam bad bridge. *I hear him crack one, two, three, four times!*"

☞ ALFRED MARKS, Esq., says: "My wife has been sorely afflicted with Dyspepsia for the last year. During that time she had used so many medicines which seemed to aggravate rather than remove the disease, that we almost despaired of her recovery. Living in the country, she enjoyed all the advantages of pure air and exercise, yet each day she seemed to be more enfeebled. With some difficulty, I persuaded her to take your HOLLAND BITTERS, which, I am happy to state has completely cured her."

CAUTION!—Beware of imposition. See that the name of Benjamin Page, Jr. & Co., sole proprietors Pittsburgh, Pa., is on the label of every bottle.

HENRY FESS, Jr., Wholesale Druggist, 195 East Water street, Wholesale Agent for Milwaukee; sold, also by WM. FINKLER, 77 East Water street, and by Druggists generally. sep2d1w

XXX.

Very Superior Family Flour
FROM MICHIGAN.

MANUFACTURED FROM THE BEST WHITE WINTER WHEAT, expressly for Retailers and Bakers' use, for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, by COLLINS & ANDRE.
aug31d3m2mc South Water st., Milwaukee.

FRENCH PRUNES.—A PRIME LOT FOR sale by EDWARD TRUSLOW, 119 East Water st.

Groceries and Provisions.

H. C. LIVINGSTON,
14 SPRING STREET,
MILWAUKEE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING PURCHASED all the stock in trade, and also all the accounts and debts due of the late firm of Geo. H. Stevens, would respectfully solicit the continuance of patronage heretofore extended to him. All those indebted to him are requested to make payments to the subscriber or to Mr. C. V. Livingston, who is also authorized to collect the same for my account. I have now in store a large assortment of Groceries and Provisions, which I am offering at the lowest market prices.
H. C. LIVINGSTON.

Having disposed of my interest in the Wholesale and Retail Grocery business, I would recommend all my old customers to continue the favors to my successor, Mr. H. C. Livingston, who will be pleased to see all who will favor him with a call at the old stand, 14 Spring st., in this city.
GEO. H. STEVENS.
aug30dtf&sw

THIS WAY WITH YOUR MONEY!

JOHN W. LEDYARD,
Cash Grocer and Wine Dealer,
NO. 161 EAST WATER STREET.

THE UNDERSIGNED
BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM THE Trade generally, that he has been appointed Agent in Milwaukee and vicinity, for the justly celebrated Brand of
MOET & CHANDON'S
FLEUR DE BOUZY CHAMPAGNE.
It is well known by the best judges throughout all Europe, that Messrs. Moet & Chandon's Wines are of a superior quality, and needs no recommendation from the subscriber.
I have also constantly on hand Moet & Chandon's Grand Vin Imperial (Green Seal,) Sparkling Moselle Mousseux, Gout Nectar, & Co., Abayence on the Rhine, Royal Brown, Sillery, Masoux, Assomates Verzenay, G. H. Mumm & Co., Piper's Heidsieck & Co., Cabinet Champagne, Bonche Fils & Drouet. Also a large stock of Sparkling Hock and Claret Wines, of all the different grades.
JNO. W. LEDYARD,
Grocer and Wine Dealer.
aug29

J. D. ALLCOTT. A. B. ALLCOTT.

ALLCOTT BROTHERS,
FAMILY GROCERS,
22 Chestnut Street,
MILWAUKEE.

Goods Delivered Promptly, Free of Charge.
dec14h305dly

L. T. CHASE & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS & GROCERS,
Wholesale & Retail,
Waldo's Block, Cor. East Water & Chicago Sts.

OFFER IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS:
Manilla Rope, (all sizes);
Russia do do
Tarred Hemp Rope, (al. sizes);
Marline, Houseline,
Hambroline,
Spun Yarn,
Lath Yarn,
Cotton Duck, (all numbers);
Tar, Pitch,
Oakum, Oars,
Blocks, Hooks and Thimbles,
Seine Twine,
Paints, Oils, &c., &c.,
And a full assortment of everything usually found in a first-class Ship Chandlery Store.
aug30dtf&dly

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE LOT OF Two Yarn Manilla, suitable for Railing and Binding purposes. Also single Manilla Twine, CHEAP.
L. T. CHASE & CO.

F. JACOBI & CO.,
No. 20 Market Square, Murray's Block

RECOMMEND THEIR WELL KNOWN stock of—
FRENCH AND RHINE WINES,
BRANDIES, ARRAC, RUM AND GIN,
And all other articles in their line of business. Our goods are of the best quality, and we continue to sell them as heretofore, at the lowest possible prices. One Counter, and some other articles adapted to a Grocery Store, for sale cheap. aug22d10dly

EDWARD TRUSLOW,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS
Teas, Tobacco, Fish, &c.,
119 East Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

HAVING A BUYER CONSTANTLY IN the New York market, has facilities for offering Goods unsurpassed by any House in the West.
Je22eodly

Dry Goods.

1859. New Spring and Summer 1859.

DRY GOODS!

J. L. DAVIS,
178 East Water St., Milwaukee,

IS NOW RECEIVING ONE OF THE
Largest and Best Selected Stocks of Goods
Ever brought to this market, to which will be added, from time to time, during the season,
THE LATEST NOVELTIES

MORSE & BROTHER,
NO. 162 EAST WATER STREET,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN THE CHOICEST BRANDS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
CIGARS, TOBACCO, &c., &c.

THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY solicited to give us a call. Next door to Uncle Sam's Hat Store.
W. B. MORSE. [dec2-d774-d1y] LEVI MORSE.

MENOMONEE LAGER BEER HALL.
THE MENOMONEE LAGER BEER HALL of C. T. MELMS is removed to the first floor of Ludington's Brick Block, East Water street, one door north of Wisconsin, where the best of Lager can at all times be found. ap14d133d1f

150 EAST WATER STREET,
UNITED STATES BLOCK.
IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE LATE fire in Young's Block, I have removed to this place, and have since received a large quantity of
SEGARS AND TOBACCO,

PRINCE IMPERIAL
CHAMPAGNE,
FROM
De Venoge & Co., Epernay, France.
THIS IS A PERFECTLY PURE AND DELICATE WINE, from the vineyard of Messrs. De Venoge & Co., whose estate is on the *center of the Fertilized Champagne District of France.* It has hitherto been confined to the best tables of England and the Continent, and has only very recently been introduced into this country. Where its rare quality, combined with the moderate price at which it is offered, is already achieving a success and popularity unprecedented in the annals of the Wine Trade.
Sold in this city, at the principal Hotels, and by all the leading dealers throughout the country.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Sole Importer.
1y20l543d2m-2dp Cor. Broadway & Broome Sts.

Our arrangements are such that
We fear no Competition!
As we have a buyer constantly in the market. We are determined to give our customers
THE LARGEST AMOUNT OF GOODS
FOR
The Smallest Amount of Money!

OUR DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT
Is very full and attractive, containing Black and Fancy Silks, Tissues, Delaines, Challies, Cashmeres, Lawns, Organdies, Robe de Paris, Robe de Quill, Brilliants, &c.,
IN OUR
White Goods and Linen Department
Will be found Irish Linens, Linen Damasks, Napkins, Table Cloths, Crash, Doyles, Cambrics, Jaconetts, Counterpanes, Embroideries, Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.
IN THE
CLOTH DEPARTMENT,
Is a full stock of French and German Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Cottonades, Denims, Summer Stuffs, Jeans, &c.
IN OUR
SHAWL AND MANTILLA ROOM
We have a fine assortment of Broche, Long and Square, Silk, Stella, Paris Fancy Border, Cashmere, Crape Shawls, Cloth Dusters, Lace and Silk Mantillas.
We have also a full assortment of
Hosiery, Gloves, Yankee Notions, Trimmings, BROWN AND BLEACHED SHEETINGS,
PRINTS, HOOP SKIRTS, &c., &c.

OUR JOBBING DEPARTMENT
Is unusually full of all kinds of
DRY GOODS AND YANKEE NOTIONS!
Which we are offering to Merchants
CHEAP FOR CASH!!
J. L. DAVIS,
sep20h224dly 178 East Water Street, Milwaukee.

GREAT BARGAINS!
MAY BE EXPECTED, AT
187 East Water Street,
AS THAT
Immense Stock of Dry Goods!!
MUST BE CLOSED OUT!
Without Respect to Cost!!
BY THE ASSIGNEE.
sp18l157d1f JOSEPH CARY, Assignee.

SCHUMACHER & JOHNSON

MANUFACTURERS of the Great Western Fire, Powder, and Burglar Proof Safes, Vault Doors, etc. Our Safes are provided with our own patent infallible Safe lock. We would also call especial attention to our own Double Acting Combination Lock, which is now used by most of the Banks in the City and the State.
Bell Hanging, and Repairing Safe Locks, also promptly attended to by
SCHUMACHER & JOHNSON.
1y7se807d1y No. 215 East Water Street, Milwaukee.

ORANGES AND LEMONS, IN PRIME order, for sale by EDWARD TRUSLOW.
Wholesale Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Fruits,
jn20 119 East Water Street

Drugs and Medicines.

H. BOSWORTH & SONS,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
OFFER FOR SALE
5 Baskets Annatto, Prime.
10 bbls Bath Brick.
5 bbls Refined Borax.
5 bbls Powd'd Cream Tartar.
20 bbls Glue, assorted.
2 cases Gum Arabic, select.
5 bbls Refined Camphor.
2 cases Gum Shellac, "Campbell's"
3 cases Calabria Liquorice.
10 bbls Irish Moss, Bleached.
5 bales Liquorice Root.
5 bales Sarsaparilla, Hond.
100 bales Powdered E. I. Rhubarb.
10 bbls Flor Sulphur.
20 jars Carb Ammonia.
20 bbls Epsom Salts.
50 bbls Ricarb Soda.
10 casks Sal Soda.
10 bbls Alum.
15 bbls Coppers.
10 cases Pow'd Tartaric Acid.
5 bbls Blue Vitrol.
5 bbls Madder Umbro.
20 bales Terra Japponica. eb15

WE OFFER TO SOAP MAKERS
SODA ASH,
SAL SODA,
PALM OIL,
and ROSIN,
In full packages, at the lowest market rates.
jn22 H. BOSWORTH & SONS, Wholesale Druggists.

150 LBS. MERCURY JUST RECEIVED by H. BOSWORTH & SONS.

200 BOXES 8X10 GLASS, JUST RECEIVED by railat BOSWORTH & SONS.
mar7

JOHN RICE,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
No. 83 East Water Street, Milwaukee.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM PITKIN & BROTHERS, of Louisville, a supply of mixed BIRD SEED, (Canary) Hemp, Millet and Rape, put up in small packages, suitable for retailing, 50 packages in a box, which I can sell at a low figure. Also a full supply of
JAPONICA,
GUM CAMPHOR,
EPSOM SALTS,
GLAUBER SALT,
SULPHUR,
ALUM,
CREAM TARTAR,
BAKING SODA,
LICORICE,
BATH BRICK,
CASTOR OIL,
OLIVE OIL,
OPIUM,
QUININE,
MORPHINE,
ALCOHOL,
BURNING FLUID,
CAMPHENE,
TURPENTINE,
MACHINE OIL,
LINSEED OIL,
WHITE LEAD,
And a full assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Glass Ware, Spices, &c., &c. aug2

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
HENRY FESS, JR.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,
195 East Water Street, Milwaukee.

20 BARRELS WINTER BLEACHED Whale Oil, for sale by HENRY FESS, Jr., Druggist.

BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.

THE SENTINEL.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY

RUFUS KING, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 7, 1859.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ALEXANDER W. RANDALL, of Waukesha.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
BUTLER G. NOBLE, of Walworth.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
LEWIS P. HARVEY, of Rock.
FOR TREASURER,
SAMUEL D. HASTINGS, of Trempealeau.
FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JAMES H. HOWE, of Brown.
FOR BANK COMPTROLLER,
G. VAN STEENWYCK, of Columbia.
FOR STATE PRISON COMMISSIONER,
HINS HEG, of Racine.
FOR SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
G. S. PICKARD, of Grant.

The Douglas Manifesto at the South.

Senator DOUGLAS' latest manifesto upon Slavery and Popular Sovereignty, which was given to the world, through the medium of the last *Harper*, provokes sharp criticism in all quarters. The Richmond *Enquirer*, the leading organ of Democracy South, says that Mr. DOUGLAS' doctrine of the right of a Territorial Legislature to exclude slaves "is even more practically and effectively subversive of the constitutional rights of slaveholders, than is the doctrine maintained by Mr. SEWARD and his adherents of the Black Republican party. Mr. SEWARD holds that Congress may rightfully exclude slave property from the Territories. Mr. DOUGLAS contends that this power resides in the local authorities of each Territory. So far, then, as the great question of principle involved is concerned, there is no material difference between Mr. DOUGLAS and Mr. SEWARD. Both deny the inalienable right of the citizens of each State to enjoy, on territory common to all the States, every species of property which any citizen may lawfully hold within the limits of any one of the States."

This view is taken by many other leading Southern presses and a few Northern ones. It is not improbable that Senator DOUGLAS will be forced to write another essay, explaining his last.

A Cool Assumption.

The *News* chronicles the fact that Senator TOOMBS, of Georgia, recently addressed a political meeting at Lexington, in that State, in which, among other extraordinary statements, he made the following:

He assumed that the Opposition are responsible for the extravagance of the Administration, and are the authors of all the abuses that now exist in our government.

The idea of holding "the Opposition" responsible for the errors, extravagance and abuses of "the Administration," is certainly a novel one and deserves a patent. Heretofore, our Administrations have usually managed matters their own way; but Mr. BUCHANAN, it seems, allows "the Opposition" to manage for him. Obviously, if the statement of Senator TOOMBS be true, the sooner "the Administration" gives up the reins to "the Opposition," the better; for then the power and responsibility would be united in one party, whereas now, according to Mr. TOOMBS, they are divided between two.

A Fact for the Travelling Public.

In the course of an article upon the new route from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, by Detroit and Milwaukee, which has been finally completed by placing the two steamships, bearing the names of those cities, upon the line, and some comments upon the character of those ships, the Rochester *Union* says:

"The water transit has objections which the timid cannot easily overcome. To meet these, all that could be done was to construct the best vessels known to the art, and difficult service than they are called upon to perform. Let it be understood that ocean steamships have taken the place of lake steamboats, and the chief ground for fear in a route like that which has been laid out is now taken away. The ferry across Lake Michigan. They will no doubt ride out in perfect safety any gale which may ever visit these waters, and all the ordinary contingencies to which steamers are subjected have been provided against. If the ingenuity of man ever put at defiance the elements, it has done so in the construction of the steamships *Detroit* and *Milwaukee*.

The *Union* does not speak too sanguinely of the sea-qualities of these boats. But the particular fact to which we wish to direct the attention of the traveling public, is the one stated that they are not ordinary lake, or river steamboats, but are *steamships*, as strongly constructed as the best and staunchest ocean steamers. The heavy breeze they encountered on lake Michigan for several hours on the morning they arrived at Milwaukee, had no more effect upon them than an ordinary sea breeze will probably have on the Great Eastern, though the waves would have made most steamers dance like a top. They were built with especial reference to lake Michigan gales, and it must be a heavier one than has recently been known there that they will not ride out, not only in safety, but with perfect ease and without incurrence to their passengers.

If the public will bear in mind the facts stated by the *Union* in regard to the character and qualities of these boats, the only objection that can possibly exist to the Detroit and Milwaukee route in the minds of those who may have any objection to it—if any such there are—on account of the necessity of crossing Lake Michigan, those objections will not only be wholly removed, but this fact will be a positive advantage in its favor. No one can cross the lake in one of those steamships without finding the change after a long journey by railroad, a most decided relief and one of the most attractive features of the route. Such is the testimony of those who have tried the experiment during the few days they have been on the line. With accomplished and gentlemanly officers, and superior accommodations of every kind, in addition to the admirable qualities of those ships, they cannot fail to become universal favorites with the traveling public, as fast as their merits shall be personally tested.—*Detroit Advertiser, Sept. 5.*

VOICE OF THE RURAL DISTRICTS.—The Brodhead *Reporter* of September 3rd, says of the Republican State nominations:

So far as our knowledge of the men on the ticket goes, it could not have been bettered. It is a ticket strong enough to stand all opposition, and its final success and triumph this Fall is inevitable. We are informed by the delegates from this county, that a convention never adjourned better satisfied with all the nominations than this. The administration of Gov. Randall has been on the whole universally endorsed, and no man could command so large a vote in this State as Gov. Randall.

Similar expressions reach us from all parts of the State. There is no doubt that the ticket gives general satisfaction to the masses of the Republican Party, and will receive their hearty and united support.

CALLING NAMES.—For want of other arguments against the Republican candidates, the *News* resorts to its usual and favorite weapons, personal villification and calling names. Our candidate for State Prison Commissioner, an old resident of the State, an estimable citizen and in all respects qualified for the post, is lampooned by the *News*, because he happens to be a foreigner and to have a foreign name. This is quite in keeping with the Know-Nothing prejudices of that concern, but will hardly commend its cause or nominees to the favor of our Norwegian fellow-citizens, who know and respect Major HEG.

A FALSE CHARGE.—The *News* of yesterday charges "the late proprietor and present editor" of the *Sentinel*, with "bragging over the healthy condition of the concern," and "twitting his cotemporaries of being in debt." The gentleman referred to has not said, or written a word of the sort, as the *News* perfectly well knew, when it made the charge. The statements in Monday's paper, relative to the condition of the *Sentinel*, were made by the proprietors as a business matter, and in reply to the persistent falsehoods of the *News* on the subject.

AS A RAZOR is best whetted in oil, so wit is set sharpest by politeness. The lack of edge in both is discoverable from the offence or pain they give.

Correspondence of the Daily Sentinel.

LA CROSSE, Sept. 3rd, 1859.

Messrs. Editors:—The affairs of the nation seem to be all on the move at this end of the great La Crosse road. The railway arrives and departs—that is, the management still run their trains regularly, and the business from the North-West appears to be on the increase.

The railway interest in Minnesota is rather quiet, but matters appear to be progressing, and La Crosse is looking with confidence to the early completion of the first twenty miles of the Root River Valley road.

The position of La Crosse would seem to indicate that all of the Minnesota country, North and West, might ultimately center here, the trade of all Southern Minnesota is now being attracted here, and many now come here to trade for their fall supplies. The incoming crop is fast being marketed, and storage is in demand by St. Louis as well as Milwaukee buyers. Trade of all kinds is reviving with the offering of the late grain crop.

A new flouring mill is in operation here, which is quite an attraction to farmers: it is an enterprise much required, and the Messrs. BUTRICK will reap golden opinions from all the adjacent country. This new steam mill has cost the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars.

The town never looked more prosperous, the public school buildings, the new county buildings, and many handsome residences are in course of construction.

The Hotel, the pre-eminent object and only inducement for the stranger to abide from home, is found here at the "Harrington."—The Messrs. HARRINGTON are well known in the business of providing for the public. They serve the stranger and the home-patron alike. The house is newly furnished, and is truly a first class hotel. The charge at the "Harrington" is only $1,50 per day, with a free ride to the boats or cars.

I will just say that Mr. HARRINGTON once kept the "Planter's" at Watertown, and if a better guarantee of his ability to "keep a hotel," is wanted, then I say when you visit La Crosse, be sure of a dinner at the "Harrington," and your own judgment will assure you that "he can keep a hotel."

Remember one thing: this city will, in ten years, be as large as the "brick city" now is. Excuse me for the prophetic observation, and by the way, remember I do not own a dollar's worth in the place.

The politicians of Wisconsin and Minnesota are now all in the field. The West side (Minnesota) issues are Rail Road and anti-Rail Road, or repudiation vs. State Railway credit. Minnesota State credit is in a deplorable condition, and almost any change would be considered better than the present state of affairs.

This city feels the effect of their discredit, and all deplore the evil, which designing men have brought about in this present system of wild-cat banking. La Crosse, Milwaukee, and Chicago, are deeply in interest in regard to the well being of the North-west, and the common interest existing should demand a cordial and mutual co-operation in the development of their resources. The political and commercial relations are identical, and all enterprises in the way of the internal improvement of the southern part of Minnesota, will tend to enrich this State and the cities, seeking to be the emporiums of this section. Commercial integrity will alone accomplish this result, and for the good name of those in the management of the Railway interest of Minnesota, there should be a unison of action, a mutual understanding, and the objects to be attained will doubtless be achieved at no distant day.

G. L. B.

The Excursionists Homeward Bound.

Correspondence of the Sentinel.

MESSRS EDITORS:—A large party of gentlemen and ladies, American and Canadian, having been invited to join an excursion party upon the boats *Milwaukee* and *Detroit* on their trial trip, arrived at your city on Saturday, the 28th, and spent the Sabbath there. Favored with delightful weather, honored by the most marked attention, entertained with boundless hospitality, even to payment of hotel expenses, they were surprised on Monday morning to find free passes over the Milwaukee & La Crosse and Mississippi Railroad, accompanied by an invitation to visit St. Paul, going one route and returning the other, enclosed to each of them. Upwards of thirty accepted, and favored by the same magnificent weather, we passed over the La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R., to La Crosse, and there took the steamer Itaska to St. Paul. From her seaman-like Captain, we met the same polite attention we had received all along from conductors and officers.

We reached St. Paul on Tuesday, and next morning we visited the Cave, the Falls of Minnehaha, Fort Snelling and the St. Anthony, a drive of some twenty miles, in which the most fastidious and travelled lover of nature could find nothing to regret, and the most speculative and ambitious merchant any desire to hope for.

The Minnehaha, the most lovely of Falls, in the most romantic of glens, and the Falls of St. Anthony, the most valuable, limitless and available of water powers, that will yet make more Manchesters and Birminghams in Minnesota than our Yorkshire forefathers ever dreamt of.

We returned in the evening to St. Paul, and next morning took the steamer *Golden Era*, which, though old, we found comfortable, and have to acknowledge, more than common liberality and politeness from the Captain. We were however detained in a fog, and were four or five hours too late for the train, and the Sabbath was in view, on which all desired to be at home, we held a meeting to pass a vote of thanks and acknowledgement of our trip, and resolved to telegraph Col. CROCKER to permit an extra train to meet us at Prairie du Chien, which we well knew, from the manner he had offered us the road, would be granted. However, the active and excellent Agent of the Milwaukee & La Crosse R. R., Mr. WILSON, being on board, assured us that the train would be waiting at La Crosse, and in that way only could we reach this point on Saturday. We arrived at La Crosse after 12, and before 7 we were on the steamer *Milwaukee*, having passed over much of the road at over 40 miles an hour. Of course there was no time to leave any record of our gratitude, and as I was appointed Secretary, I beg leave to enclose to you a copy of the resolutions.

CARD OF THANKS.

At a meeting of the excursionists on the home trip of the Detroit and Milwaukee steamers, assembled on board the steamer *Milwaukee*, Judge VERPLANK, of Buffalo, was called to the Chair, and Mr. F. TALFORD, Esq., Canada, was appointed Secretary.

Dr. GREEN, of Detroit, proposed, seconded by CYRUS MILES, of Port Huron, the following resolutions:

Resolved, that the warmest thanks of this party are due, and hereby tendered, to the Directors of the Milwaukee and Mississippi, and Milwaukee and La Crosse Rail Road Companies, for their very kind and generous liberality, in extending our trip from Milwaukee to St. Anthony, and especially to the conductor, agents and Company, of the La Crosse and Milwaukee, for peculiar attention and a special train, to overcome a delay of five hours, caused by a log on the river, and by which exertions and liberality alone, we were enabled, at a speed of over forty miles an hour, to reach this boat in time to get on board so as to be in Detroit on Saturday.

HOLDING GRAIN.—What the effect will be of a general storing of grain to await higher prices, is a question to be seriously considered. A New York paper reasons as follows:

"If grain is boarded, the holders argue, the price will rise, and they profit by it. But the probabilities point in quite another direction. If grain is sent forward freely the price may be low, but it will be taken for export, and every cargo thus shipped will leave a more stable market for the remainder.—While, if it be boarded, the specie will go forward instead, the money market will become stringent, and prices will become permanently depressed, with no prospect of immediate relief. The position of holders, with early low prices leading to an active export demand, will be very different from that they will occupy when crowded by a pressure to sell out at low prices near the close of the season."

Foreign Correspondence of the Sentinel.

MILAN, Aug. 14th, 1859.

The heat continues, and what makes it so oppressive is the absolute want of any wind. Now, the city of Boston does a very good business in ice: almost half the world is cooled by Boston ice—could not the State of Wisconsin follow that example and cool the world with her wind? Wisconsin has got plenty of that article, a good deal more than she wants for home consume. Of course, I don't mean that moral wind, which is called "humbug" in plain English, but the real, natural, physical wind. Is there not a Connecticut Yankee, a man of the wooden nutmeg stamp in your State, who would undertake the business of exporting so much of that wind, as you can spare? Once fairly started, it would be a complete success, and the undertaker would make more money than the Boston ice dealers. What delight would the Milanese feel, when a stiff Wisconsin North-wester was let loose once in a while in their streets!

The Zurich Congress has not finished its work as quickly as I expected, and many people with me, and Mr. LOUIS NAPOLEON, "by the Grace of God" and the stupidity of the peasants, Emperor of the French, will not enjoy the pleasure of announcing to-morrow, in Paris, at the grand NAPOLEON festival, the anniversary of the first NAPOLEON'S birth-day, the conclusion of the peace. The difficulties, which arose at the second sitting, have interrupted the proceedings, and may protract the Congress for a long while. In consequence of that prospect the armistice was extended to an indefinite length of time, and those French troops ready to embark at Genoa were ordered to stay in Italy till further orders. A re-commencement of the war, although improbable, is not beyond the limits of possibility. The King of Sardinia, no doubt, would like it, in order to get rid of the Austrians once for all, to enlarge his Kingdom still more, and to rise, in the estimation of the Italian people, still higher.—He knows now the feelings of the people about the preliminaries of Villa Franca well enough: he knows that he will be compelled to do more for Italian independence; but, at the same time, he knows that his army, including all the forces of Central Italy, when not assisted by the French, but left to itself, stands a very bad chance against the Austrians. So he may do the best he can to break off the Zurich Congress; but when the Emperor of the French will refuse him assistance, he will be compelled to make peace.—I see but one condition, on which that assistance might be given, and that condition is a Central Italian Kingdom for Prince NAPOLEON, the cousin of the Emperor. An extraordinary French plenipotentiary, Count REISET, is now travelling in the Central Italian States, in order—as official papers assert—to study the feelings of the people in regard to their future form of Government, or rather—what comes nearer to the truth—to work for Prince NAPOLEON. In Parma he had a very bad success; in Modera he only stopped for three-quarters of an hour, and he is now in Tuscany.

In the last named State the election for representatives of the people was held on the 8th of August, and the representatives assembled on the 11th. The greatest order, quietness and dignity prevailed at the election. Modena holds her election to-day, and in the Romagna it will take place within a short time. The people of Parma are to give a direct vote on the question of "annexing the State to the Kingdom of Sardinia, under the constitutional government of King Victor Emanuel." Poll-books will be opened for that purpose to-day and will be kept open every day from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., until the 21st of August. Every voter may put down in writing his "yes" or "no" himself, or get it done by another person.

Between the several States of Central Italy an alliance for self-defence is going to be concluded. Tuscany and Modena already have united their armies, which number about 30,000 men, under one command, and the ratifications of their treaty are about to be exchanged. Negotiations with the other two States are constantly going on, and Parma is expected to be united with Modena ere long under one and the same government. When the Sardinian Commissioner PALLIERI left, he handed over his powers to Mr. MANFREDI who transferred them to Mr. ARMELUNGHI, and the last named is willing to offer the dictatorship over Parma to the dictator of Modena, Mr. FARINI. General GARIBALDI has been chosen commander-in-chief of all Central Italian forces. He passed through Milan yesterday on his way to Tuscany. One of the Milan papers says about his nomination: "The best news we can give to our readers in regard to the safety of the future of Central Italy, is the appointment of the illustrious general, GARIBALDI, for commander-in-chief of the united armies of that part of the country." The army of the Romagna is concentrated in and around Torli, excepting a few regiments of infantry, one of which, the 24th, is garrisoned in Rovenna, and another one, the 20th, in Terrara. I do not know the strength of that army, but to judge from the number of regiments, it must be very great in proportion to the population. General MEZZOCAPO is commander of the army. Some time ago the volunteers of Rimini made a reconnoitering march on the left bank of Little Cattolica river, which makes the border between the Romagna and the Papal States, when the Papal authorities in Pesaro and their soldiers were seized with a fabulous terror. A correspondence from Pesaro says, "They shut the gates and did not let in either charcoals or grain, for fear that the sacks might contain *Mezzocapists*. They held a council, and everything was prepared for fight. Monsignor BELLA, the Cardinal, was out of himself; he saw enemies everywhere, and the gates did not suffice him.—The fear was so great that we thought they would retire to Ancona. If two or three thousand men would march against us, I warrant you, they would not find any Papalians; because all those that go with the Swiss at present, would prefer then to go with the Italians."

The National Guards of Turin had invited the officers of the French army to a public dinner, to be held on the 15th of August; but a telegram from Paris has ordered the officers not to accept the invitation. Similar orders were given when the citizens of Milan, and afterwards the citizens of Geneva intended to do the same honor to the French officers. That does not show very friendly feelings towards the Italians, on the part of the French Government. Between the officers of the French and Sardinian armies there is no intercourse at all. Since I have been here I have never seen them walking or conversing with each other, or even sitting in the same coffee house. When meeting on the streets they take no notice of each other.

When I wrote in my last letter, that the Pope had promised to the French Plenipotentiary, to introduce all those reforms wished for by the Emperor, I did not know then, that he had humbugged the Turkish minister by that promise. He immediately wrote a letter a letter to the Emperor Napoleon, declining positively, all reform measures, before the Romagna was subject again to his government, and that the letter arrived in Paris at one and the same time with the despatches to the Plenipotentiary, when the latter was immediately recalled.

Perhaps you have not heard yet of the latest proposition of settling definitely the papal question; so I will mention it here.—"As soon as the *Leviathan* is finished she will be sent to Rome, to take the Pope and all his followers on board, where there will be ample room for them. She will be assigned to the Pope, for his permanent residence, and will be fitted out accordingly, the stern, for instance, being adorned by a crosier and papal mitre. Cardinal ANTONELLI will be put at the helm, and that experienced helmsman will lead the new ship of Christianity safely through the waters; and so she may go everywhere, where she is wanted, for giving indulgence or benediction."

The Sardinian reforms are as yet as small as the papal ones, and not worth mentioning. King VICTOR EMANUEL is here, and with him came his Ministers and many members of both houses of the Sardinian parliament. It seems to me, the ministers have not found the right kind of spectacles, with which to look at the state of things in Lombardy.—Selecting a good and fitting pair of spectacles, is a difficult thing. There are spectacles for far-sighted and short-sighted people, of all grades and descriptions, and mistakes in making a selection can make a short-sighted person still more short-sighted, and a far-sighted one still more far-sighted. So you will perceive that the ministers are right, when they take ample time for that important business. If they should make a mistake in their selection, they, for instance, might deem the punishment by caning, still in existence in Lombardy, very wholesome to the people, and therefore might decree the number of blows to be doubled, instead of abolishing that kind of punishment. The time of the King, of course, is occupied by his external affairs, and by receiving and digesting all the cheerings and outbursts of applause, which are heaped upon him. So he has no time left for thinking of reforms.—He made an excursion to Monza, Bergamo and Brescia, and came back yesterday.

Business in Milan, and in whole Lombardy is at a complete stand still. What the war has left undone in undermining it, is now finished by that particular kind of peace the country enjoys at present. While Central Italy lives in a state of great uncertainty about her future, and is almost wholly occupied by warlike preparations, the Austrian provinces of Tyrol and Venice are hermetically closed against Lombardy; and almost the largest part of her trade was done with those provinces. Austria seems to be resolved to take revenge on the Lombardians in any way she can. No citizen of Lombardy is admitted to the Venetian territory, and Sardinian passports are good for nothing with the Austrian police. The state of war between the Venetian people and the government and its creatures, is a matter of course, and will last just as long as the Austrians rule in Italy. "We are not discouraged," says a correspondent from the city of Venice, "but we have the energy of desperation. We are compelled anew to fighting against a strange government, to which we never shall subject on any conditions. The plan of constituting an independent kingdom of Venice, with an Austrian archduke for king, has been protested against from all parts of the land. They prefer a rude, open, unmarked despotism, to a mere show of liberty.—About two weeks ago those few French and Italian prisoners of war, the Austrians had taken during the campaign, were brought from Trieste to Venice. The poor fellows had been so badly treated, and so little provided for by the Austrians, that they had no shoes and shirts, and were almost famished. The Venetians made up 5,000 francs in money, collected shoes, shirts and provisions, and succeeded in handing over those things to the prisoners. On account of that act fifty-nine citizens of Venice were arrested.

In honor of the NAPOLEON festival, a large statute of NAPOLEON I., made a long time ago by CANOVA, will be inaugurated to-day; to-morrow a "Te deum" will be sung in the cathedral, and in the afternoon a great performance will take place in the amphitheatre, a colossal building, which is capable of holding 30,000 persons.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE R. R.—The N. Y. *Express* of Friday evening last contains the following item in regard to the affairs of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company:

A meeting of parties holding Land Grant Bonds of the La Crosse Road and of the Second Mortgage Bond holders is called for to-morrow (Saturday.)' It is considered best by many of the Bond holders to attempt a consolidation of the whole Stock and Bonds to a point where income will be certain and litigation avoided. One of the plans proposed is the issue of a new general Second Mortgage for $2,200,000, to be used as follows:

To retire $1,000,000 Land Grant Bonds	$1,200,000
$1,000,000 present 2nd Mortgage	500,000
To settle in full 1857 issue	550,000
" with the city of Milwaukee	150,000
Total Second Mortgage	$2,200,000
The present Milwaukee and Minnesota Road has of Stock	$2,000,000
It is proposed to reduce to	1,000,000
And issue to Land Grant Bond holders	1,000,000
Total Stock	$2,000,000
1st Mortgage Bonds	900,000
New 2nd Mortgage Bonds	2,000,000
Total new capital	$4,000,000

Upon this cost it is supposed the road will pay. As to the lands, their proceeds, when realized, will go to the stock holders.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES AGAINST AN EDITOR.—The editor of the Coshocton *Age* says he has been served with legal process in the name of Samuel Ketchum, demanding five thousand dollars, for, says the editor, "our innocence in copying an article from the Ohio State *Journal*—which article, unfortunately, stated that Mr. Ketchum might not have been robbed. We are not to blame for the 'surmisses' of the people—to use the language of the approved organ of the Democracy—but we do say that we published the article—and we further say, that we are not to be deterred from expressing our own opinions, or publishing the opinions of others, by the commencements of any libel suits, or threats of personal violence. Mark that, while your granny is praying for mercy at the hands of the devil.

"When Ketchum gets five thousand dollars from every editor, and every man and woman who express their opinions about the Treasury robbery, adverse to his desires, he will be able to pay the $22,000, of which he says he was robbed, and have a comfortable 'pile' left."

LIZARDS OF KETTLE LAKE.—The following interesting information of the lizards of Kettle Lake is from the letter of a gentleman connected with Superintendent Cullen's expedition to the Yankton Indians, addressed to a gentleman of Washington, and published in the *Star*:

"There was but little pleasure in the trip, I assure you, the weather being unusually hot, and no game but a few breeding ducks, nor any fish; nothing, indeed, to enable any one to cheat himself with the notion he was a gypsying. And then our camp at Kettle Lake—why there was nothing in that kettle but lizards; and such lizards, the vilest and most disgusting reptiles ever dreamed of in a fit of indignation; and they would not stay in their own kettle. They swarmed the whole camp, crawled about upon the tents, crept into our beds, and slimed themselves into our water pails; and one was compelled to watch another while he slept, to drive them off his companion's face, and keep them from making a kettle of his throat. We were indeed like the 'Ancient Mariner' upon the *sleeping* seas, 'water, water everywhere, and not a drop to drink.' We had to send seven miles for a drink of water. Pleasant, that, at 160° in the shade."

A BRIDGE CRACKING.—On the Cincinnati and Dayton Railroad, the other day, a lady and gentleman were seated together, and facing them on the opposite seat sat two gentlemen, editors of two German papers. When near Dayton, the train passed through a long, dark bridge. Amid the thundering and rattling of the cars, a very suspicious concussion was heard by those nearest the lady and gentleman alluded to. As they emerged into the daylight, one of the German editors slowly drew his spectacles down over his nose, and exclaimed, "Veil, I tink dat ish a tam bad bridge. *I hear him crack one, two, three, four times!*"

ALFRED MARKS, Esq., says: "My wife has been sorely afflicted with Dyspepsia for the last year. During that time she had used so many medicines which seemed to aggravate rather than remove the disease, that we almost despaired of her recovery. Living in the country, she enjoyed all the advantages of pure air and exercise, yet each day she seemed to be more enfeebled. With some difficulty, I persuaded her to take your HOLLAND BITTERS, which, I am happy to state has completely cured her."

CAUTION!—Beware of Imposition. See that the name of Benjamin Page, Jr. & Co., sole proprietors Pittsburgh, Pa., is on the label of every bottle.

HENRY FESS, Jr., Wholesale Druggist, 196 East Water street, Wholesale Agent for Milwaukee; sold also by WM. PINKLER, 77 East Water street, and by Druggists generally. sep2d1w

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Very Superior Family Flour
FROM MICHIGAN.

MANUFACTURED FROM THE BEST WHITE WINTER WHEAT, expressly for Retailers and Bakers' use, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by COLLINS & ANDRE,
aug13d4w2m2c South Water st., Milwaukee.

FRENCH PRUNES.—A PRIME LOT FOR sale by EDWARD TRUSLOW, 132 East Water St

Groceries and Provisions.

H. C. LIVINGSTON,
14 SPRING STREET,
MILWAUKEE.

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING PURCHASED all the stock in trade, and also all the accounts and debts due of the late firm of Geo. H. Stevens, would respectfully solicit the continuance of patronage heretofore extended to him. All those indebted to him are requested to make payments to the subscriber or to Mr. V. V. Livingston, who is also authorized to collect the same for my account. I have now in store a large assortment of Groceries and Provisions, which I am offering at the lowest market prices. H. C. LIVINGSTON.

Having disposed of my interest in the Wholesale and Retail Grocery business, I would recommend all my old customers to continue the favors to my successor, Mr. H. C. Livingston, who will be pleased to see all who will favor him with a call at the old stand, 14 Spring St., in this city. GEO. H. STEVENS.
aug28d3m5w

THIS WAY WITH YOUR MONEY!

JOHN W. LEDYARD,
Cash Grocer and Wine Dealer,
NO. 161 EAST WATER STREET.

THE UNDERSIGNED

BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM THE Trade generally, that he has been appointed Agent in Milwaukee and vicinity, for the justly celebrated Brand of

MOET & CHANDON'S
FLEUR DE BOUZY CHAMPAGNE.

It is well known by the best judges throughout all Europe, that Messrs. Moet & Chandon's Wines are of a superior quality, and needs no recommendation from the subscriber.

I have also constantly on hand Moet & Chandon's Grand Vin Imperial (green seal,) Sparkling Moselle Mousseux, from Kessel & Co., Mayence on the Rhine, Royal Crown, Sillery, Mousseux, Associates Verzenay, G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Dipsey, Heidsieck & Co., Carte Blanche, Piper Heidsieck & Co., Carte Orientale Fils & Brothers. Also a large stock of Sparkling Hock and Claret Wines, of all the different grades.
JNO. W. LEDYARD,
Grocer and Wine Dealer.
sep1

F. D. ALLCOTT. A. B. ALLCOTT.

ALLCOTT BROTHERS,
FAMILY GROCERS,
22 Chestnut Street,
MILWAUKEE.

Goods Delivered Promptly, Free of Charge.
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L. T. CHASE & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS & GROCERS,
Wholesale & Retail,
Waldo's Block, Cor. East Water & Chicago Sts.

OFFER IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS:
Manilla Rope, (all sizes);
Russia do do
Tarred Hemp Rope, (all sizes);
Marine, Houseline,
Hambroline,
Spun Yarn,
Lath Yarn,
Cotton Duck, (all numbers);
Tar, Pitch,
Oakum, Glues,
Blocks, Hooks and Thimbles,
Seine Twine,
Paints, Oils, &c., &c.,
And a full assortment of everything usually found in a first-class Ship Chandlery Store.
Au thankfully.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE LOT OF Two Yarn Manilla, suitable for Reiling and Binding purposes. Also single Manilla Twine. CHEAP. L. T. CHASE & CO.

F. JACOBI & CO.,
No. 20 Market Square, Murray's Block

RECOMMEND THEIR WELL KNOWN stock of—
FRENCH AND RHINE WINES,
BRANDIES, ARRAC, RUM AND GIN,
And all other articles in their line of business. Our goods are of the best quality, and we continue to sell the same as heretofore, at the lowest possible prices. One Counter, and some other articles adapted to a Grocery Store, for sale cheap. aug28d10d1y

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS
Teas, Tobacco, Fish, &c.,
119 East Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

HAVING A BUYER CONSTANTLY IN the New York market, has facilities for offering Goods unsurpassed by any House in the West.
Je23d2m2dly.

Dry Goods.

1859. New Spring and Summer 1859.

DRY GOODS!

J. L. DAVIS,
178 East Water St., Milwaukee,

IS NOW RECEIVING ONE OF THE Largest and Best Selected Stocks of Goods

Ever brought to this market, to which will be added, from time to time, during the season.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Sole Importer.
jy20d3w2d2m-23p Cor. Broadway & Broome Sts.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES

Our arrangements are such that

We fear no Competition!

As we have a buyer constantly in the market. We are determined to give our customers

THE LARGEST AMOUNT OF GOODS

FOR

The Smallest Amount of Money!

OUR DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT

Is very full and attractive, containing Black and Fancy Silks, Bareges, Barèges Glaciaires, Challies, Cashmeres, Lawns, Organdies, Robe de Paris, Robe a' Quill, Brilliants, &c.,

IN OUR

White Goods and Linen Department

Will be found Irish Linens, Linen Damasks, Napkins, Table Cloths, Crash, Doyles, Cambrics, Jaconets, Counterpanes, Embroideries, Furnishing Goods, &c., &c.

IN THE

CLOTH DEPARTMENT,

Is a full stock of French and German Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Cottonades, Denims, Summer Stuffs, Jeans, &c.

IN OUR

SHAWL AND MANTILLA ROOM

We have a fine assortment of Broche, Long and Square, Silk, Scella, Paris Fancy Border, Cashmere, Crape Shawls, Cloth Dusters, Lace and Silk Mantillas.
We have also a full assortment of

Hosiery, Gloves, Yankee Notions, Trimmings,

BROWN AND BLEACHED SHEETINGS,

PRINTS, HOOP SKIRTS, &c., &c.

OUR JOBBING DEPARTMENT

Is unusually full of all kinds of

DRY GOODS AND YANKEE NOTIONS!

Which we are offering to Merchants

CHEAP FOR CASH!!

J. L. DAVIS,
178 East Water Street,
sep20d224d1y Milwaukee.

GREAT BARGAINS!

MAY BE EXPECTED AT

187 East Water Street,

AS THAT

Immense Stock of Dry Goods!!

MUST BE CLOSED OUT!

Without Respect to Cost!!

BY THE ASSIGNEE.

ap18d357d1t JOSEPH CARY, Assignee.

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MANUFACTURERS of the Great Western Fire, Powder, and Burglar Proof Safes, Vault Doors, etc. All our Safes are provided with our own patent infallible Safe Lock. We would also call especial attention to our own Double Acting Combination Lock, which is now used by most of the Banks in the City and the State.

Rail Hanging, and Repairing of Safes and Locks, also promptly attended to by

SCHUMACHER & JOHNSON,
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ORANGES AND LEMONS, IN PRIME order, for sale by EDWARD TRUSLOW,
Wholesale Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Fruits,
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Drugs and Medicines.

H. BOSWORTH & SONS,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

OFFER FOR SALE
5 Baskets Annatto, Prime.
10 bbls Bath Brick.
6 bbls Refined Borax.
5 bbls Pow'd Cream Tartar.
20 bbls Glue, assorted.
2 cases Gum Arabic, select.
5 bbls Refined Camphor.
2 cases Gum Shellac, "Campbell's"
3 cases Cubebs Liquorice.
10 bbls Irish Moss, Bleached.
5 bales Liquorice Root.
5 bales Sarsaparilla Hond.
100 bbls Powdered E. I. Rhubarb.
10 bbls Flor Sulphur.
20 jars Carb Ammonia.
20 bbls Epsom Salts.
50 bbls Ricarb Soda.
10 casks Sal Soda.
10 bbls Alum.
15 bbls Copperas.
10 cases Pow'd Tartaric Acid.
5 bbls Blue Vitriol.
5 bbls Madder Ornge.
25 bales Terra Japponica. ob15

WE OFFER TO SOAP MAKERS
SODA ASH,
SAL SODA,
PALM OIL,
and ROSIN,
In full packages, at the lowest market rates.
jy22 H. BOSWORTH & SONS, Wholesale Druggists.

150 LBS. MERCURY JUST RECEIVED by H. BOSWORTH & SONS

200 BOXES 8X10 GLASS, JUST RECEIVED by railat BOSWORTH & SONS.
mar7

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WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
No. 83 East Water Street, Milwaukee.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM PITKIN & BROTHERS, of Louisville, a supply of mixed BIRD SEED, (Canary) Hemp, Millet and Rape, put up in small packages, suitable for retailing, 50 packages in a box, which I can sell at a low figure. Also a full supply of
JAPONICA,
GUM CAMPHOR,
EPSOM SALTS,
GLAUBER SALT,
SULPHUR,
ALUM,
CREAM TARTAR,
BAKING SODA,
LICORICE,
BATH BRICK,
CASTOR OIL,
OLIVE OIL,
OPIUM,
QUININE,
MORPHINE,
ALCOHOL,
BURNING FLUID,
CAMPHENE,
TURPENTINE,
MACHINE OIL,
LINSEED OIL,
WHITE LEAD,
And a full assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Glass Ware, Spices, &c., &c. aug8

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

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BAD COLD—As soon as you find you have a Cough or Sore Throat, or experience any difficulty in breathing, check the symptoms immediately. If allowed to run on, they will entail more serious difficulties upon you. A dose of Radway's Renovating Resolvent, followed with three or four Regulators, will immediately check and cure a recent cold; and the continued use of the R. R. R. Remedies will speedily cure the most obstinate Coughs. In many cases of confirmed Consumption it has proved highly efficacious. It acts powerful upon the lungs, and is a most excellent expectorant. In five minutes it will loosen the phlegm, and give relief to the distressed. In many cases of Asthma, where the patients were almost suffocated, it has in five minutes given entire relief. In all obstinate cases, each of the R. R. Remedies must be used

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CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS in the various kinds of very best Coal, for Steam, Blacksmith, and Family purposes. Also,

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AT LOW PRICES,

Delivered to any part of the city, or on the cars, at short notice. All Coal sold here warranted good weight, and of the best quality

All large consumers and dealers wishing to buy Bituminous Coal by the cargo, for steam and blacksmith purposes, please give us a call. We will sell at Cleveland prices, delivered on board vessel, the best and cheapest Steam and Blacksmith Coal now in the market; being proprietors of an extensive Coal mine, and receiving fresh Coals daily at Cleveland, are prepared to sell as low as anybody.

☞ Office of Empire Wood and Coal Yard, corner of Oneida and River Streets, Milwaukee, Wis.

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Delivered in any part of the city on the cars, at short notice. All Coal sold at this Yard warranted full weight and best quality.

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DELAY.

The golden hours are fleeting, Jane;
The summer sweets are on the wane;
With brown is tinged the waving grain,
Then why, O why delay?
There's danger in the worst of love,
For life must ever onward move;
Its sands this truth too surely prove,
By running out alway.

The fruit is on the bending bough,
But buds were there when first my vow
Was breathed to thee. Then answered thou—
There would be no delay.
Yet feathered broods since then have flown,
The black bird sings with mellowed tone,
The first-ripe drops its dusky cone,
Fall over-ripe to-day,

The soft air rustles through the wheat,
As though to test, by contact sweet,
If autumn will its task complete,
To ripen—not delay.
Amidst the stems, the corn-flowers lie,
Their blue eyes watching poppies nigh;
But never followed, dear love, when I
Confessed to thee in May.

Come, an' thou lov'st me, come with me;
The bells shall wake with marriage glee,
The clerk and parson drink their fee,
And both of them shall say:
"Was ever such poor guerdon given
For licensing a man to heaven?"
But bless them both, for they have riven
The monster called—Delay.

Napoleon III and a Cheshire Squire.

From the Liverpool Journal.

His present Majesty of France has been made the hero of many stories that have their only foundation for truth in the lively imaginations of their authors. The following anecdote in the life of that remarkable man we can vouch for as entirely authentic. It was communicated to us by a gentleman in whose veracity we can place implicit confidence. He was himself acquainted with the individual who figures as a character in the story.

Many years ago, when Louis Napoleon was a mere lodger in St. James street, London, he was invited as a guest to the hospitable mansion of the late Sir John Gerrard, a few miles from this town. During that time he joined in all the sports and pleasures common to country gentlemen, and in which the late Sir John was distinguished. On one occasion he joined the Cheshire hunt, and being an excellent rider, he is said to have appeared to great advantage in the field. But pleasure wearies like labor, and ere the day's sport had closed the distinguished horseman was found lagging far behind the hounds by Squire ——. So wrapped up was he in deep meditation that he did not notice the squire's approach until their horses were abreast, when they cordially saluted each other. "Your Highness," said the squire, "looks tired." "Not with the sport, good sir," replied the Prince, "but of my life." The squire looked up surprised, but a glance at that strange and sad countenance, which is remarkable in the Emperor, convinced him that the Prince was serious. "You are young to be so melancholy," observed the squire. His companion smiled, remarking, "Short as my life has been, fortune has dealt strangely with me, sir." "Why Prince," said the squire, "never heed the jade." His Highness merely shook his head, and said, "Nay, sir, none of us can escape our fate." "Your Highness surely does not believe that superstition ?" was the squire's exclamation.—"Call it what you will, sir," replied the Prince, "it is religion to me."

After a long pause the squire said, "Every man has a right to his own opinion—none more so than your Highness." The Prince raised his hat, remarking, "Sir, you flatter me." "Now, I have heard it said," observed the squire, "that fatalists (stealing a cautious glance at the impenetrable face before him) have an immense advantage over ordinary men by anticipating their future in this world." The Prince's face became lit up with sudden animation, as he answered, "Sir, were I as confident of Heaven as I am of what I shall be, I would not." The squire's merry laugh cut short the Prince's speech, as he requisibly exclaimed, "Ah, ah, this is the advantage the followers of your religion labor under. Your state hereafter is as much a mystery to you as our earthly existence is to us poor devils." The Prince good naturedly joined in the laugh himself, but soon relapsed into his melancholy mood again. The squire was too interested in the subject to let it drop. He said, "I should be afraid to think, then, that the future disquiets you." "It is even so, good sir; though, to a vulgar mind, it would seem as brilliant as could be," was the reply of the Prince. "What is that, your Highness," asked the squire, now all attention. Reining in his horse, and looking steadily in the squire's fine open English countenance, the Prince replied with much emphasis, "Nothing less, sir, than the imperial purple of France."

The squire's first impulse was to laugh; but there was something so indescribable about the strange man at his side, that he felt a mysterious influence creep over him, and for some time his tongue refused its office.—He, however, ventured once more to address the Prince, but in a more deferential manner than he had been accustomed to use. "So great a station as the one you mention, your Highness, would compensate most men for all the ills that flesh is heir to." "Sir," replied the Prince, with warmth, "the majority of mankind are mere *canaille;* great men are monsters because they are giants in the midst of pigmies. As Emperor of France, I have a destiny to fulfill." Cotemporaries may call me cruel, false, a tyrant; but I work for posterity, and by that will be judged."—"Your Highness is right," answered the squire; "the responsibility of such an office would make a man of your Highness's intellect serious, but in the meantime, why be sad ?" "Sir," replied the Prince, "I am but mortal, and must vegetate like my fellows."

The squire looked up in doubt, remarking: "I don't exactly comprehend your Highness." "Sir," said the Prince, with an effort to smile, "will it not turn history to romance when it is written that Napoleon the Third experienced the pangs of poverty?" The squire looked up again with still more surprise, and hesitatingly said: "I fear to be impertinent, but you astonish me. If it should be merely for temporary assistance, your Highness can command me." "Sir," exclaimed the Prince, grasping the squire's hand, "you are a gentleman, and your delicacy does you honor. I would ask a favor, though it may be at the expense of my own feelings ?" "Your highness has only to tell me how I can be of assistance, and there is an end of the matter, and no obligation." In a few words the Prince told him how he was pushed for money, the victim of his creditors, his misery and his wants. A cheque of £100 immediately changed hands; and then the Prince, writing out a receipt on the fly leaf of his pocket-book, handed it to the squire, saying: "I have an absent mind, good sir, and may forget this transaction; let this be a memorandum, and when you come to Paris, call at the Tuileries, and the debt I owe you shall be discharged—though before that I hope the obligation may not exist. My gratitude may not repay you; yet if you think the respect of Napoleon III of any value, you have it, sir, from my heart." "No more, I beg your Highness," said the squire, "but I will keep the memorandum; and you may depend upon it I shall most certainly call at the Tuileries, for, Prince, I am not a convert, you know." By this time they had reached the door of Sir William Stanley's house, where the hunt had already assembled; and in the "feast of reason and the flow of soul" which followed, the squire did not forget the extraordinary rencontre of the morning, and it was only the gray dawn of the following day that chased the recollection of it from his pillow.

Great events had occurred since the memorable incident we have been describing. Revolution had once again broke out in Paris, and from the chaos that ensued the follower of the Cheshire hounds had become the Emperor France. Squire —— had never forgotten the meeting with the "man of destiny," on whom all eyes were now turned. During all the long years that had elapsed since that occasion the squire never heard from the Prince. He supposed that in the whirlwind of politics and government, the Prince had failed to remember even the knowledge of his existence; but a strange impulse, over which he had no control, and for which he could not account, prompted him to seek once again the present occupier of the Tuileries, and he determined to set out for Paris without delay. He arrived in that gay capital one summer's morning, and after a substantial breakfast at Maurice's Hotel, he took his way to the palace, where he left his card and address with a side-de-camp, who was on duty in the vestibule. He had not long got back to his apartments when a knock came to the door, and an orderly officer walked in. He said he was requested by the Emperor to present his compliments to Monsieur, and request that he would return with him to the Tuileries. A carriage was at the door, which would convey Monsieur without inconvenience. The fact of the arrival of a member of the Emperor's household at Maurice's Hotel had created quite a sensation amongst the inmates of that very pleasant establishment, and when Squire —— and his military friend descended the stair-case, they were the objects of general attention and numerous inquiries. Another crowd awaited them at the door, when they drove off amidst the applause of the curious multitude. Squire —— felt himself becoming very nervous.

On they rattled through the streets, every one turning round or standing to gaze at them, and it was not long before they arrived at the gates of the palace and were ascending the grand staircase. Squire —— felt himself becoming still more nervous, and when the folding doors of the saloon were thrown open he had some difficulty in maintaining his equilibrium. The room was filled with numerous personages, including many military officers. The squire gazed timidly round the apartments but nowhere could see his old friend of the Cheshire hunt. At last the crowd gradually opened, and from the midst of the gay and handsome uniforms the Emperor advanced and came straight up to where the squire was standing; and seeing that he hesitated to take his hands he grasped his with both, and shook him warmly. All eyes were now turned on the trembling squire, which only added to his perplexity. "Gentlemen," said the Emperor, turning to his suite, "allow me to introduce to your notice Monsieur ——, a very old friend of mine, when your Emperor stood in need of friends." Every one now moved towards them, and when the squire was presented to Field Marshal That, Count This, and General So and So, the climax of his position had arrived, and had it not been for the support of the Emperor, who was leading him up the saloon, he must certainly have measured his length on the polished floor.

After making the tour of the room the Emperor dismissed his attendants, and led his friend, the squire, to his private cabinet.—Here the memories of days gone past were revived, and in the affable and pleasant conversation of the Emperor, Squire —— forgot his embarrassment and was himself again. At length he rose to take his leave. "By the by," said the Emperor, "Where are you staying ?" The squire gave his address and the Emperor rang the bell, which was quickly answered by a magnificent specimen of the plush family, who was ordered to send for Monsieur's things and prepare a place for him in the palace. The squire looked aghast and said he could not think of such a thing. "My dear sir," said the Emperor, "you must oblige me in this instance—it is the only way I have of returning the many favors I received while in England."

Again the squire expostulated, but the Emperor would take no denial, and the squire was shown to his apartment. For three weeks did he occupy the same, and during the whole of this time the squire has been heard to say it was a whirlwind of pleasure. What with the banquets, the balls, reviews, and all the other devices of luxurious courts, the squire was beginning to forget all his old friends in England, and even the geographical situation of that island. But business must be attended to, and one day the squire mentioned to the Emperor that he "really must get back." "Nonsense," said his Majesty, "pray don't entertain the idea for an instant." "Your Majesty overwhelms me with kindness, but I really must go home," replied the squire. Of course the Emperor would not insist upon his remaining, if business was in the way, but, said he, laughing, "Mind you, it is only temporary leave of absence."

During the whole of these pleasant three weeks not a word had been spoken about the £100 the squire had lent his imperial friend; but on the morning of his departure the comptroller of the royal household called him into his bureau, and said that he had directions from the Emperor to hand Monsieur a cheque. The squire looked up surprised, for he had entirely forgotten the transaction.—but there was the cheque for the veritable amount, dated from that memorable day of the Cheshire hunt to the present time. The moment of departure came, and the Emperor, taking him by the arm, led the squire to the carriage himself. Before driving off, his Majesty put his head in at the window, and said, "I think I once told you that I believed in my destiny; you smiled then, but who is in the right now ?" "Well, 'pon my soul," replied the squire, his honest face lighted up with smiles, "seeing is believing."

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BOOK-KEEPING.

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To this Department, we call the especial attention of all in the city, country, and places tributary to Milwaukee, as possessing advantages to any store in the West. Our stock is larger, the assortment more numerous, and quality of the goods superior to that which you generally find in Hardware Stores.

Please call upon us, or send your orders, and we will endeavor to please you, both in prices and goods. TERMS CASH.

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We keep constantly on hand a fine stock of TIN PLATE, COPPER, ZINC, WIRE, SHEET IRON, and everything used by Tinners. Our prices are low, and we are prepared to compete with any other place, CHICAGO NOT EXCEPTED. Please send in your orders with the cash, and the goods will be shipped without delay. ap18.

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WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND Sardine Scissors, Champagne Openers, Cork Screws, Nut Picks and Crackers.
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TO FISHERMEN.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED LARGE stock of Cotton Seine Twine assorted, from 12 to 60 thread; also a full stock Gilling Thread and Cotton Rope, which we sell very low for cash.
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TO BROOM MAKERS.

WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF OUR FALL stock of Broom Sewing Twine, grey and colored, Winding Twine, Broom Wire, tinned and oxidized, from No. 21 to 25, all of which we are selling very low. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
H. J. NAZRO & CO.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

THE SEASON FOR PRESERVING Fruit is at hand. Call at Nazro's Building, where you will find a large assortment of Kettles, Preserving Spoons and Stew Pans.
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REQUIRING NO GREASE, CONSEQUENTLY, no disagreeable smoke arises during the process of baking griddle cakes. For sale by
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SPORTSMEN ATTENTION.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE assortment of double and single shot guns, which we shall sell very cheap. Call and look at our stock.
H. J. NAZRO & CO.

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A FEW OF THE ABOVE, FROM EASTern manufacturers, for sale by
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KEROSENE OIL,

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Grateful for patronage already received, the subscribers hope for its continuance, and such an increase as the

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A large assortment of

GAS FIXTURES.

☞ Work done in a workmanlike manner, at short notice and lowest rates. mar10d94dly

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THE SENTINEL.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY, September 5, 1859.

Money Matters.

Exchange still holds out at 1¾ prem. Money matters generally move along smoothly. The increased shipments of produce, merchants are hoping, will soon create a more plentiful supply of exchange. The banks take all the offerings of good paper coming from depositors, and at present there is no stringency felt in the market. Street rates for money are 1 to 2 ₱ cent a month. Gold nominal at 1¾ prem.

P. S.—At a meeting of Bankers last evening, it was decided to reduce the selling rate of exchange to 1¼ ₱ cent.

At Chicago, yesterday, exchange went down to 1 ₱ cent.

Breadstuffs, &c.

Receipts and shipments of flour and grain for the past 24 hours are shown by the following table:

Receipts.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Oats, bus.	Corn, bus.	Barley, bus.	Rye, bus.
By M&Mis RR	137	14,052	....	542	551	142
By M&Mis RR	435	11,451	....	....	....	....
By M&W R R.	84	5,794	38	....	....	....
By M&Hor RR	114	4 800	....	....	....	....
Total.....	700	37,097	38	542	551	142

Shipments.

To Buffalo. ..	8,317	18,176	6,220	....	....	....
To Oswego	115	16,940	....	....	....	....
To Collingwood	222	....	....	....	....	....
To Other Ports.	25	....	....	....	....	....
Total.....	3,564	34,176	6,220	....	....	....

The wheat market opened with more buoyancy this morning than was promised by the prevalent feeling at the close yesterday. About 20,000 bus in all changed hands up to the close of 'Change at a decline of 1c, No. 1 spring selling at 73c, and extra club at 77c on the track. The sales show a range of 72 to 77c in No. 1 and 76 to 77c in extra, but the principal transactions were at the figures first named, which may be considered the market prices for the standard of these qualities. Amongst the sales was one of 5,000 bus No. 1 at 76c, free on board, for Thursday's delivery, but the buyers losing courage resold at a loss of 1c on the bushel. A small quantity of country extra flour sold at $4.62½ @4.75, and a little w. w. in sacks at $4.50. Receipts of oats being very light, the price went up to 29c, to supply retail demand. Barley more active. Rye steady. Corn firm. Potatoes dull. Hides steady. Receipts light, except of wheat.

A couple of vessels were chartered to take wheat to Buffalo and Kingston at 4c and 6½c. Several thousand barrels of flour were shipped by steam to Buffalo at 25c, and a little to Ogdensburgh at 40c.

THE GRADES OF WHEAT.—In Monday's issue an error of the types made us state that the new grade of No. 1 spring weighed 50 pounds to the measured bushel, and we observe that the *Wisconsin* of last evening, copied the statement, but of course had not the sense to detect, or correct the blunder. The following are the correct grades, as established by the Chamber of Commerce:

EXTRA SPRING to be pure club, well cleaned, and to weigh sixty pounds to the measured bushel.

No. 1 SPRING to be sound, well cleaned, and to weigh fifty-eight pounds to the measured bushel.

No. 2 SPRING to be sound, and to weigh forty-five pounds to the measured bushel.

CHICAGO, SEPT. 5.—The wheat market opened quiet this morning and a shade weaker than Saturday, owing to the heavy receipts, which reached one hundred thousand bushels: but on 'Change a good demand sprang up for spring grades at a decline of about ½c. Winter wheat was dull and a shade lower.

FLOUR—Receipts, 5945 bbls; shipments, 8,295 bbls. Market firm and active. Sales were:—200 bbls "Peoria" spring extra, 100 bbls "Kewaunee" do, 100 bbls "Maple & Dean's" do, and 450 bbls do (brand not given—to arrive) at $4,000. 300 bbls fair spring extra delivery to-morrow at $4,00; 180 bbls common spring extra at $3,25; 100 bbls "Potomac" winter extra at $4,40; 70 bbls white winter extra at $4,50. Rye flour, $3,25@3,50.

WHEAT—Receipts: 103,95s bus; shipments: 75,876 bus. Winter—Dull and heavy. Sales were:—300 bus No. 1 white at $1 in store; 1,000 bus No. 1 red at 90c on track; 700 bus do at 90c in store; 300 bus do at 89c do; 500 bus do at 89c do; 1,000 bus No. 2 red at 80c do; 2,000 bus No. 1,500 bus rejected winter at 85c in store. Spring—Active and steady. Sales were: 30,000 bus No. 1 spring in lots at 73c in store; 1,000 bus do at 73½c in store; 1,000 bus do at 73,000 bus do in store; 40,000 bus No. 2 spring at 69½c in store; 42,000 bus do in lots at 70c in store; 800 bus rejected at 69c in store.

CORN—Receipts: 9,550 bus; shipments: 28,321 bus.—Market firm and advanced ½@¾c. Sales were:—2,000 bus common canal at 45c afloat; 1,200 bus No. 1 at 61½c in store; 7,000 bus do at 61c f. o. b.; 5,000 bus do at 62c in store; 300 bus do at 62½c in store; 3,500 bus No. 2 at 59c in store.

OATS—Receipts: 5,830 bus; shipments 32,760 bus. Quiet and steady. Sales were:—5,500 bus No. 1 at 22c in store; 600 bus rejected at 22c in store.

RYE—Receipts: 2,587 bus; shipments: 10,000 bus. Market not so brisk. Sales were:—100 bus No. 1 at 50c in store; 56 bags do at 50c on track.

BARLEY—Receipts: 658 bushels. In good demand, steady. Sales were:—400 bus No. 1 at 48c in store; 100 bags do at 46c on track; 400 bus No. 2 at 39c in store.

SEEDS—Receipts: 95,623 lbs. Market steady. Sales were:—800 bus choice timothy, at $2 delivered; 280 bus do at 2 afloat; 98 bags medium do at $1,90 delivered.

CINCINNATI, SEPT. 5th.—Receipts: 17,457 bbls flour; 24,043 bus corn, 39,075 bus wheat, 64,000 bus oats.

FLOUR—The market continues heavy and prices tend downward. The sales to-day comprise 500 bbls at $4,50@4,60 for superfine, and $4,65@5,00 for extra. 4,715 bbls were received the last 24 hours.

WHISKEY—The market continues without change; sales of 850 barrels at 23@23½c—the latter rate for wagon.

PROVISIONS—Bacon firm; and holders stiff at 9½c for sides, and 7¾c for shoulders. 30 bbls shoulders sold at 7¾c; 19 do sides, slop fatted, at 7½c, and 40 do at 7c and 9c for shoulders and sides. 150 bbls mess pork sold at $14, and 200 bbls lard at 10½c.

OIL—A sale of 37 bbls Linseed at 58c.

GROCERIES—Sugar is steady with sales of 60 hhds at 6¾c for inferior, to 7½c for prime. Molasses steady at 37@38c. Coffee firm.

WHEAT—The market was very quiet and dull to day, and there was but little business done. Holders were not pressing their stock on the market, and buyers were unwilling to take hold at the current prices. The sales reported were 800 bus winter at $1,01; 200 bus prime red at $1 delivered; 150 do do at 99c, and 500 do good white at $1,08.

CORN—The market is rather dull at 73c for mixed.

RYE—A fair demand and prices firm; sales of 100 bus at 53c, and 500 do at 54c delivered.

OATS—The market is dull with liberal receipts and but a moderate demand. Sales 2,700 bus at 30c, and 1,100 do at 40½c.

MILWAUKEE DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY—7 P. M

FREIGHTS—Schr. *Lansing*, wheat to Buffalo at 4c; schr. *Barbarian*, wheat to Kingston at 6½c.

FLOUR—Sales 160 bbls country spring extra at $5, 62½c; 50 bbls do, in sacks, at $5,75; 50 bbls w. w. in sacks at $4,50.

WHEAT—Market 1c lower, but active. Sales 650 bus No. 1 spring at 72c; 275 bus do at 73c; 700 bus do at 73c; 2,100 bus do at 73c; 1,200 bus do at 74c; 350 bus, by sample, at 74c; 1,000 bus do at 75c—all on track; 5,000 bus No. 1 f. o. b. for Thursday's delivery at 75c, resold later at 74c; 2,000 bus extra in lots at 77c delivered; 200 bus No. 2 at 70c; 700 bus do at 81c.

OATS—Quite scarce and advancing. 250 bus sold at 30c.

CORN—Shelled 62½@63c; firm.

BARLEY—A sale of 400 bus prime was reported at 50c.

RYE—Selling at 52@55c.

POTATOES—Not worth more than 40c at present.

EGGS—7c in bbls.

BUTTER—Firkin 11@12½c; roll 13@15c.

HIGHWINES—Firm to-day at 24½c.

HIDES—Steady at the following quotations: Green 6 @6½c; do salted 7½@8½c; dry salted 12@13c; dry flint 14@15c.

SALT—Coarse Solar $1,35; ground solar, $1,25; dairy $2,25; fine $1,25 ₱ bbl.

WOOL. A very nice parcel of 250 lbs sold at 45c.

RECEIPTS BY RAILROADS.

RECEIVED BY MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI R. R., Sept. 6—189 bbls flour, 14,052 bus wheat, 542 bus corn, 551 bus barley, 142 bus rye, 2 bbls eggs, 4,470 lbs hides, 320 lbs tallow, 5,000 lbs hay, 8,040 lbs sundries, 10 tons stone.

RECEIVED BY MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA RAILROAD, Sept. 6.—415 bbls flour, 11,451 bus wheat, 845 lbs hides, 18,687 lbs sundries, 40 tons stone.

RECEIVED BY MILWAUKEE & WATERTOWN R. R., Sept. 6.—34 bbls flour, 5,794 bus wheat, 38 bus oats, 237 lbs hides, 3,805 lbs rags, 1,430 lbs butter, 221 lbs hams, 10 bbls eggs, 2 sacks onions, 4,096 lbs sundries.

RECEIVED BY MILWAUKEE & HORICON R. R., Sept. 6.—134 bbls flour, 1,850 bus wheat, 3,279 lbs sundries, 1 car melons, 1,150 lbs hides.

ARRIVALS OF MERCHANDIZE.

Propeller Menasha—N. Y. C. R. R.—John S. Tallmadge, Agent.

FOR THE CITY.—Blair & Persons, 4 boxes ware, 1 crate chins; G Bremer & Co, 10 bxs saleratus, 6 hhds sugar, 15 bxs cheese; Bradford Bros, 28 rolls carpet, 7 bxs goods, 2 cases oil cloths, 1 bbl glassware, 6 bxs raisins, 25 bxs fruit; W H Baldwin, 2 bxs 1 brl h h goods; Boynton, Smith & Co, 4 bxs fish; J M Durand & Co, 5 bxs c fish, 5 bxs oil, 1 tree vine; Mr Dickenson, 1 bx h ware; Geo Dyer & Co, 9 bxs saleratus; Mr Bowker, 3 bbls do, 80 lbs ground spices, 3 bxs c tartar; C C Dewey, 5 bxs ware, 1 brl; John Dahlman & Co, 535 kegs nails; E Treslow, 1 case confectionery; W & J G Flint, 20 bags coffee; J Furlong & Sons, 10 bags nails, 50 bundles iron, 1 bbl hoe earring; Green & Button, 5 brls putty, 10 kegs lead, 50 kegs soda, 10 bxs c soap; Hanford, B & Co, 2 boxes paper; H & C, 5 bxs fruit; Haney & DeDow, 100 kegs nails; Isham, Patten & Black, 24 bxs bitters; Lefever & Green, 1 bx h ware; A Lumsden, 44 bx glass; A Merrill, 1 bx d stone; H J Nazro & Co, 3 ck butts & hinges, 3 bxs hinges, 4 bdls scoops, 62 slabs steel; P & W, 1 ck oil; Sexton Bro & Co, 6 bales goods, 6 bxs goods; H D Smith & Co, 44 brls rice, 5 bxs wine, 20 bxs c tartar, 2 bags spice, 10 bags coffee; E H Spalding, 5 bxs h h goods; A F Sneffahn, 1 bx h ware; Steamship Detroit, 1 bx bolts; E Terry & Co, 1 box paper; J H Warner & Co, 1 box mdse, 3 bales yarn.

FOR THE COUNTRY.—S E Adams, Monticello, Minn, 2 bxs goods; M W Allen, Hortonville, 1 bx axles; Drummond & Co, Fond du Lac, 8 bxs goods, 3 bales domestics; C F E W Hamilton, Racine, 5 bxs goods, 1 bale goods; Lybrand & McKee, Richland Centre, 19 kegs nails; North Western Iron Co, Mayville, 40 tons tile, 7 bbls clay; R & C, Berlin, 1 bbl rice, 1 hf-bbl prunes; A M Skeels, Ripon, 1 trunk, 1 bag shot, 1 bale duck; J Schultz, La Crosse, 1 trunk, Starkweather & Worthington, Waupun, 2 bdls castings, 3 pcs castings; L Cambria, 2 bxs raisins, 1 keg currants, 1 box starch, 2 bxs soap, 1 basket pipes 1 hf-chest tea, 2 bales brains, 3 bags coffee, 1 bbl molasses; P Walsh, Kingston, 1 hhd sugar, 1 bx starch, 1 hf-chest tea, 1 bx p tobacco, 1 bbl coffee; Lawrence & Atwood, Janesville, 3 bbls sugar; McKey Bro, Janesville, 1 bx goods; Frank Smith & Co, Lyons, 1 mill, 1 box machinery; Kessler & Rhel, St Paul; A G Hunford, Waukesha, 2 bxs h ware; A Burroughs & Co, Waukesha, 8 cks h ware, 1 bdl sieves, 0 coils rope, 1 keg nails, 5 bdls shovels, 1 bdl cycles, 1 bdl forks, 3 bxs h ware, 3 bxs axes, 1 case saws, W Hamilton, Janesville, 1 chest luggage.

Per Propeller Plymouth—Western Transportation Co.—N. F. Hurd Agent, Mil. & Miss. R. R. Dock.

FOR THE CITY.—G & T, 14 hhds sugar, 15 bxs saleratus, 10 hf-ch tea, 50 bbls d apples, 5 do almonds, 2 tcs p nuts, 40 bbls c tartar, 5 ₱ chickory; G & Fuehrer, 1 bx goods; Stern Bros, 2 pkgs goods; Bradley & M, 1 case leather; Nazro & Co, 1 bx, 125 pcs and pkgs h ware, 1 bdl twine, 1 bx paper, 31 plates h iron, 4 bales rope; C Kuper, 18 pkgs goods; Mosher & A, 1 pkg goods; E M Lane 5 bxs glass, 1 do sundries; J M C & Co, 20 bxs oil, 3 do oil, 35 do fish; J L Davis, 2 bales goods; Noonan & McNab, 2 bxs paper; Meade & Son, 8 pumps; Caswell & G 4 bxs h ware; J P, 8 pkgs h ware, 6 stoves; E H Lord 20 bbls soap stone dust; Carlisle & S, 20 bxs marble; W S Sworg, 10 stoves, 22 pcs h ware; Bremer & Co, 6 hf-bbls ₱ bbls farina; Mann Bros, 6 pkgs hps, 2 Kittenger, 3 bbl glass; Berner Bros, 19 pigs, 1 bx h ware, 15 pigs goods.

FOR THE COUNTRY.—Beaver Dam, 2 bxs h ware, 6 straw cutters, 3 c shellers; L C Hall, Hudson, 1 melodeon; D J & Co, Madison, 2 c acid, 1 bx ether; W & J Wade, Beaver Dam, 1 bx goods; P L Smith, Janesville, 1 buggy, &c; Mosley & Bro, Janesville, 1 bx goods; F Madison, 126 stoves, 498 pkgs h ware; K, Madison, 55 stoves; D & Co, Dubuque, 25 bxs h ware; M C Nichols, Stoughton, 2 bxs goods; B S Barrows, Janesville, 1 box h ware; D A J, Berlin, 4 bxs books; G W Mead & Co, Winnona, Minn, 9 pkgs goods, 4 c shoes; F Terwilliger, Janesville, 6 pumps; J L Billings, Oshkosh, 6 pumps; J C & K Raymond, Oshkosh, 12 do, 2 bxs iron; G Bros, Madison, 12 do; B F Perry, do, 12 do; K & D Farmer, Dam, 1 bl bbl, 2 c varnish; Child, W, 4 do, Marysville, 1 c goods; B & H, 1 c shoes; C & D Fond du Lac, 4 c shoes; Moore & I, Prairie du Sac, 4 bbls sugar, 1 bbl molasses, 1 bx starch; T L Brown, Prairie du Chien, 1 carboy, 1 bx acid; C V N K, Madison, 14 pkgs h ware, 5 do goods; J E Green, Fulton, 2 pkgs goods, 1 bx furniture, 1 c l glass, 20 pkgs h ware; A Peterson, Watertown, 1 bbl oil, 1 do sugar, 1 bx rice; J E Fulton, 9 pkgs d goods, 4 do c ware; Child, W, 4 do, Marysville, 1 c goods; B & H, 1 c shoes; C & D Fond du Lac, 4 c shoes; Moore & I, Prairie du Sac, 4 bbls sugar, 1 bbl molasses, 1 bx starch; T L Brown, Prairie du Chien, 1 carboy, 1 bx acid; C V N K, Madison, 14 pkgs h ware, 5 do goods; J E Green, Fulton, 2 pkgs goods, 1 bx furniture, 1 c l glass, 20 pkgs h ware; A Peterson, Watertown, 1 c l glass, 1 do sugar, 1 bx rice; J E Fulton, Watertown, 1 bbl oil, 1 do sugar, 1 bx rice; J E Fulton, 9 pkgs d goods, 4 do c ware; Child, W, 4 do, Marysville, 1 c goods; B & H, 1 c shoes; C & D Fond du Lac, 4 c shoes; Moore & I, Prairie du Sac, 4 bbls sugar, 1 bbl molasses, 1 bx starch; T L Brown, Prairie du Chien, 1 carboy, 1 bx acid; C V N K, Madison, 14 pkgs h ware, 5 do goods; J E Green, Fulton, 2 pkgs goods, 1 bx furniture, 1 c l glass, 20 pkgs h ware; A Peterson